The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXII., No. 5. Whole No. 563. | NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. | Price per Copy, 10c

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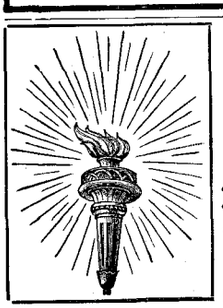

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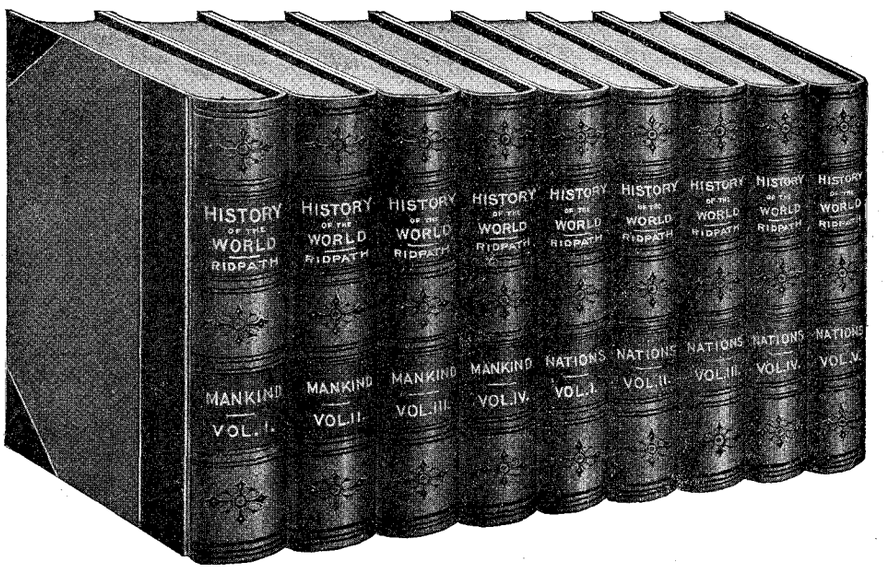

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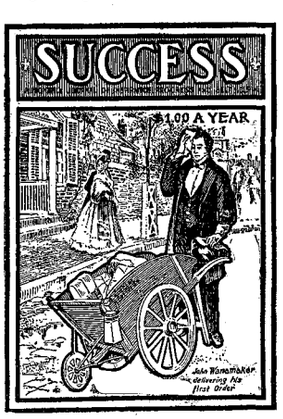

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., No. 5 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 563

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROBABLE INFLUENCE AND POLICY OF EDWARD VII.

ALTHO Albert Edward has represented the Queen at public functions of every kind so continuously for many years that he has really lived in a fiercer light than that which beat upon the throne, his accession finds most of the American press unable to state his opinion on public questions or to predict his probable policy. The Baltimore *American* fairly represents newspaper opinion, or the absence of opinion, on this side of the Atlantic when it declares that "what the presence of this new figure may mean for England time alone can tell." Some, however, remember that when the present Emperor of Germany came to his throne the colossal figure of Bismarck overshadowed the influence of the crown to a far greater degree than the power of the Cecils now dominates Great Britain. William, at the age of thirty, thought himself able to rule through a prime minister of his own choice, and in the dozen years since his accession he has devoted himself to building up the industries of Germany with a zeal and success comparable to the splendid work accomplished by Frederick the Great for his people after the Seven Years' War. The declining industries of Great Britain offer a similar opportunity for the new sovereign. "In spite of the constitutional limitations that have shorn the British sovereign of former powers," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "it is a mistake to imagine that the occupant of the throne is a mere figurehead." The Philadelphia *Times*, too, thinks that "while it is commonly said that the King reigns but does not govern, it is easily possible for him to exert a commanding influence upon the policy of his country"; and, referring to the situation in South Africa, it goes on:

"More than one of the monarchs most famous in English history have earned their place in the popular affection by rising to just such an occasion as this, to release the nation from the control of a ring of aristocratic ministers. In the last years of Victoria's reign, Lord Salisbury and his family have been the actual rulers of Great Britain. Tho they have an assured support in parliament, their government is entirely discredited. They have led the nation into an unnecessary, disastrous, and fruitless war, which they are incompetent either to carry on or bring to an end. The resources of the nation are drained, its industries depressed, its commercial supremacy shaken, its prestige and influence impaired. The old Queen recognized all this, and, recognizing her own impotence, died heart-broken. The new King must recognize it as well. And he has the power to change it.

"He comes to the throne with the confidence and affection of the whole people, who know him as a liberal-minded man of affairs in sympathy with their own best interests. He comes untrammeled by any personal or party obligations. He is not bound by the blunders of the Cecils and the Chamberlains. He has the power, if he has the courage, to put England back in her old place among the forces of civilization. He can call off this cruel war in South Africa. He can proclaim immediate peace and amnesty to the Boers and invite them to an honorable adjustment of differences. He can send out wise statesmen to replace the military tyrants and bring home the brave soldiers who are wasting their lives upon the veldt. He can make it known to all the world that the flag of England is not to stand for greed and butchery, but for liberty and peace.

"The English people would welcome such a deliverance. The whole civilized world would rejoice at it. It would do more than any other thing to command the deference of Americans, for it would encourage this country likewise to a right dealing with our foreign troubles. A bold, brave course like this would appeal to the conscience of England and inspire the nation to fresh confidence and hope, and it would give Edward VII. at once a place among the great English kings. Has he the requisite courage, the wisdom, and the strength?"

Most papers, however, agree with the Boston *Advertiser* that "when a man is sixty years old, and a grandfather, he does not begin for the first time to struggle up a steep, toilsome, and perilous path, in order to reach a goal of power and glory. And most assuredly it is not at an age beyond threescore that a self-indulgent, sensual, easy-going man begins to live the strenuous life." The New York *Times*, indeed, thinks it is best for Britain that Edward is the non-political man of the world that he is said to be, for "if he were such an irrepressibly active-minded person as his nephew, the German Emperor, he would constitute a standing threat against the peace of his realm," and "if he were a dreamy scholar, such as has not sate upon the throne of England since James I., he would run the risk of bringing the monarchy as well as himself into contempt." "Opinions and preferences he must have," says the New York *Tribune*, "but he has never uttered a word which could furnish any positive indication of his personal feelings upon any of these subjects—save one. That one is his belief in an understanding between his country and the United States. And he may be relied upon, therefore, to continue the course pursued by his mother from the very outset of her reign, namely, the development of sentiments of friendship and of unity between the two great English-speaking nations, who are bound together by ties of kinship, by community of speech, of jurisprudence, and of character—that is to say, by ties far more lasting than mere treaties, made to be broken."

Some confirmation of the opinion that the King will not attempt to interfere with the rudder of the ship of state is found in his speech of accession delivered before the Privy Council, in which he declared: "I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word."

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Disparaging comment is not infrequent. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, for example, says:

"Albert Edward has done nothing but waste his days in idleness or worse. His activities have been chiefly displayed in various forms of sport. He has not been the patron of art or literature or science, tho such patronage has ever been deemed the duty of princes. He has led the way to no reform and left no mark upon administration.

"He is master of no science, not even the military. He has neither aided his people to prepare for conflict nor led them in war. 'He is the only crown prince in Europe,' as Bismarck truly said, 'never seen upon a battle-field.' His principal accomplishment is his social tact, and his chief distinction that of an arbiter of fashion. He has done nothing, and he is nothing more than hundreds of other Englishmen born to wealth and high station.

"When such a man comes to the throne of the British empire, what remnant of the 'divine right of kings' can attach to his person? How can strong and honorable men—men who have done work in the world—kneel and kiss his hand without a sense of disgust and a feeling of degradation? How can they truly 'honor' such a king and sincerely pray that he may long be spared to reign over them? How can they regard him as a superior being? They can not conscientiously do these things, and all Englishmen honest with themselves must admit the fact.

"The accession of Albert Edward to the British throne, not so much by reason of what he is as on account of what he is not, bids fair to give the deathblow to the monarchical idea among the English-speakers of Europe. Victoria the Gracious, by power of her womanhood, kept alive that waning ideal for more than sixty years. Now it seems about to vanish. And it is well for the world that this should be."

He is, however, adds the New York *Tribune*, "blessed with the companionship of a queen who commands the love of the people and the esteem of all the world in a measure well comparable with that of his lamented mother. Her presence will assure for his court a degree of purity and grace not unlike that which for more than sixty years has prevailed there and has given the British court an honorable preeminence."

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE DURING QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

THE growth of Great Britain's population from 18,000,000 to 41,000,000 during Victoria's reign, and the addition of India, rich portions of Africa, Hongkong, most of Australia, and many islands of the sea, bring the grand total for the empire up to 388,000,000 souls, inhabiting 11,355,000 square miles—the largest empire on the globe in area and outdone in population by China alone. The sixty-three and a half years since June, 1837, when the young Queen ascended the throne, have seen the British fleets and British commerce supreme on the sea, British industries leading the world, the British people gaining by peaceful means the liberties the French people achieved by sword and fire, and the British isles never menaced by a foreign foe. The marvelous advance of human thought, activity, liberty, and material comfort during this reign, the longest actual reign the world has known (during nine of the seventy-two years of Louis XIV.'s reign affairs were administered by Anne of Austria as regent), make it a topic of deep interest and wide discussion in the American press.

Steam, steel, and electricity, which have almost changed the face of civilization, have achieved practically all their triumphs in Victoria's day, so that in scientific achievement alone, as the New York *Times* says, "there is no other reign to be mentioned in the same sentence." Mankind have not only been bound more closely together by the railroad, the steamship, the postal system, the telegraph, and the telephone, and material wants more abundantly supplied by cheap transportation and factories of every kind; but political conditions also, as every review of the Victorian era points out, have been vastly improved. It was during the brief reign of William IV., it is true, that the Reform Bill, equalizing representation in the House of Commons, was passed (1832); but its beneficent results became most effective during the reign of Victoria, and led the way for the extension of the franchise in 1867, and for the laws of 1884 and 1885, giving practically universal suffrage in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The repeal of the import duties on grain, which were a cause of great suffering to the poor, was accomplished by Cobden and Bright in 1846, and the resulting prosperity allayed the alarming demonstrations of the Chartists, who were preparing to demand political reforms at the point of the bayonet. The wretched plight of the working men and women in the mill-towns and in the mines, the cruel and inhuman employment of little children, and other harrowing conditions that accompanied the dawn of the age of steel in England are now happily only memories, and many papers recall that the Prince Consort devoted much of his activity to this kind of reform.

Turning to the British dependencies, the press pretty generally recognize the addition of India to the empire in 1858 as the greatest colonial achievement of Victoria's reign, altho the Boston *Transcript* thinks that "the greatest political stride in the history of colonial Britain has been taken in the erection of the commonwealth of Australia, a federation comprising all the Australasian colonies except New Zealand." As the federation of Australia has recently been treated in our pages, it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here. The consolidation of the British possessions in North America (except Newfoundland) under the title of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, was of high importance in North American affairs, while in the north of Africa Egypt has been practically added to British domain, and in the south of the Dark Continent the situation is too familiar to require description. No review of the Queen's reign omits the failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1845, resulting in such distress that the population of the island decreased fully two millions by death and emigration, immense numbers of the Irish coming to America.

So much for the achievements of peace. In war, England has only once been in conflict with a first-class power (Russia) during Victoria's reign, and then the war was confined practically to the siege and capture of one city, Sebastopol. France and Turkey were allied with England in this attempt to bar Russia's southward movement toward the Bosporus, and the losses still cause astonishment. England lost 24,000 men (all but 3,500 by disease), France lost 63,500, and Russia, according to English statistics, nearly half a million. This war added $200,000,000 to England's national debt, and brought down on the British War Office a storm to which the recent storm in this country was a zephyr. One of the least of the blunders of the War Office, it is said, was the shipment of a cargo of boots for the army, *all lefts*. Most of the American press rate the present war in South Africa next in importance to the Crimean war, and next to that the Indian mutiny of 1857–58, which resulted in the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the British crown. In 1861, the Trent affair might easily have led to hostilities between England and the United States if Victoria, by the advice, some papers think, of the Prince Consort, had not modified the tone of the British note to Secretary Seward. The fall of Khartum and the death of Gordon in 1885, the recovery of the Sudan by Kitchener's victory at Omdurman in 1898, and the opium war with China in 1839–43, resulting in the cession of Hongkong to Great Britain, are considered the most important of the minor wars of the reign.

While it is generally admitted that during Victoria's reign England has been at the height of its glory and power—more powerful in the arts of both peace and war, perhaps, than any other nation—some American journals seriously doubt if Great

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THE QUEEN AT HER MORNING CORRESPONDENCE.
From a very recent photograph taken at Ballater.

KING EDWARD VII.

VICTORIA, EDWARD, THE DUKE OF CORNWALL (HEIR APPARENT), AND HIS SON (HEIR EXPECTANT).

KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

QUEEN VICTORIA.
From a photograph taken in Dublin, April 21, 1900.

THE DUKE (HEIR APPARENT) AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

THE NAMES FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE:

THE LITTLE GIRLS IN FRONT:
- PRINCESS BEATRICE OF COBURG.
- PRINCESS FEODORA OF SAXE-MEININGEN.

SEATED:
- THE KAISER, THE QUEEN, THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

FIRST ROW STANDING:
- THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
- THE CZAR.
- THE CZARITZA.
- PRINCESS LOUISE OF BATTENBERG.
- PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.
- GRAND DUCHESS OF VLADIMIR.
- PRINCE OF WALES.

SECOND ROW, STANDING:
- THE LATE DUKE OF COBURG.
- PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
- PRINCESS PHILIP OF COBURG.

THE QUEEN AND SOME OF HER DESCENDANTS.—A GROUP TAKEN AT COBURG.

- PRINCESS ERNEST OF HOHENLOHE-LANGENBERG.
- PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF SAXE-MEININGEN.
- THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THIRD ROW:
- THE LATE PRINCE ALFRED OF COBURG.
- PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.
- THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
- GRANE DUKE SERGE OF RUSSIA.
- PRINCE FERDINAND OF RUMANIA.
- GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.
- DUCHESS MARIE OF COBURG.

BACK ROW:
- GRAND DUKE PAUL OF RUSSIA.
- PRINCE PHILIP OF COBURG.
- COUNT MENSDORFF.
- PRINCESS FERDINAND OF RUMANIA.
- GRAND DUCHESS SERGE.

A PAGE OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

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Britain will ever again see such an era of preeminence, if, indeed, the British are not already beginning to lag. The Springfield *Republican* says, in a thoughtful comment:

"Two events of world-wide significance, and of immense import to Britain, occurred in the last half of the nineteenth century. One was the American Civil War in 1861–65, which confirmed and sealed forever the national unity of the American republic; the other was the war between France and Prussia in 1870–71, which unified modern Germany. Those two events ended the era when Britain was practically without competition in industrial and commercial supremacy, for they brought to the front the two great powers of the present time whose extraordinary material energy is now regarded by all thoughtful Englishmen as the gravest menace existing to British predominance in the world's commerce and finance. It is apparent that the last thirty years of Victoria's reign really witnessed a steady decline in the international potency of Britain as a financial and industrial power; while in diplomacy and war her former prestige has been gradually dimmed by the formidable territorial growth of Russia through the arts of diplomacy, by the creation of the modern continental armies, and by the large increase in the naval strength of the other maritime powers. This important fact of the relative decline of Britain since 1870 must be understood in considering the future of the empire now that the Queen is gone. . . . . .

"Politically, Victoria leaves her empire with three weak points —Ireland, India, and South Africa—while the entire network of so scattered a dominion depends upon the maintenance of the most powerful navy afloat. Now it ought to be clear that an empire that depends for its solidarity upon its perpetual control of the sea by means of war-ships has a precarious prop to rest upon. In this respect, Britain is inferior to powers so compact and yet so huge territorially as the United States and Russia, whose destiny can never be decided by one or a dozen naval fights. Britain's position is just this: The power that controls a stronger navy holds the British empire as a mere pawn in the international game. The melancholy isolation of Britain adds an element of danger to her future, for it can not be forgotten that her greatest successes in the past have sprung from the coalitions she was able to organize and finance, while her severest reverse, the loss of the American colonies, resulted from a coalition against her. . . . . .

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the nation can never be more puissant, compared with other powers, than during the memorable reign now ended. The Victorian age will probably be distinguished in history as marking the culmination of Britain's greatness."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

TENNYSON'S words, written fifty years ago, that "her court was pure, her life serene," and that "a thousand claims to reverence closed in her as mother, wife, and queen," are quoted over and over again at this time and strike the keynote of American comment on the death of Victoria. "In the death of Victoria, the Empress-Queen," says the Boston *Advertiser*, "the British empire has lost a mighty sovereign. In the death of Victoria, the Christian woman, mankind has lost a dearly beloved friend." The Philadelphia *Record* goes so far as to say that "if to be well beloved be a token of greatness, Queen Victoria was the peer of our Washington"; and the Richmond *Times* says, similarly: "Victoria was not a woman of great mental capacity, but she had what is greater than mind: she had morals, she had character. It is these rather than brilliant intellect that make a truly successful life. 'It is only noble to be good,' sang the Poet Laureate, and doubtless his Queen's example inspired the thought. Victoria was, in this sense, as in the other, a very queen among earth's nobility." The Washington *Post* declares that "she leaves the noblest memory that any monarch ever left to posterity," for "her whole career has been a protest against the profligacy of courts, as it has been a sermon on the domestic virtues. She has been an example for palaces and for hovels alike. Her lesson was for the poor as well as for the rich, for the highly placed as well as for the humble. She was a great queen. She was a greater woman." Many papers are led to compare the reign of Victoria with that of Elizabeth, and the St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

"It is a significant fact and it is a rebuke to Salic law that the two most glorious sovereigns of Albion, the two under whose reign England at home has lived most brilliantly, and the two under whom England abroad has wellnigh been the world, have been women. Elizabeth and Victoria, regal names for regal women. And yet how different! In the popular mind one thinks of Elizabeth as king, of Victoria always as queen. Elizabeth was king and king only, a man of tremendous purpose dwelling for purposes of diplomacy in a woman's body. Victoria was queen, and more than queen, she was the queen woman, the queen mother of all. It has been tremendously to the advantage of domestic England that in a time of social crisis and shifting social laws the Queen has shown how eminent and how beautiful are the old-fashioned virtues."

The report that the Queen's death was hastened by interviews with Lord Roberts, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain, in which she extracted some unwelcome truths about the state of affairs in South Africa finds wide belief, and William T. Stead, in a cable despatch to the New York *Journal*, says: "The Boer war has killed the Queen." *The Irish World* (New York), on the other hand, holds that "Victoria was lacking in imagination as well as devoid of that sort of sympathy which makes its possessor share in the sorrows of others," for, it says, "if she had possessed those two qualities her heart would have been wrung with anguish by the terrible sufferings of millions in India and Ireland during the famines which have periodically swept over those countries." It goes on:

"A woman gifted with imagination and sympathy might, if in her place, have done something for Ireland and saved British rule in that land from the heinous crimes that have made it a hiss and a byword throughout the world. When she succeeded her uncle, William IV., the population of Ireland was over eight millions; to-day, it is something over four millions. One half the population swept away by famine and emigration. Such is the record that Irishmen and Irishmen's sons can not forget as Queen Victoria descends into her grave."

Such comments as those just quoted lead to a consideration of the political side of the Queen's character, and of this the New York *Tribune* says:

"This sovereign was a potent and masterful force, albeit it was so often said of her that she reigned but did not rule. In fact, she did rule, often most arbitrarily. She did not meddle with party politics. She did not aim at personal government. The beginning of her reign marked the complete establishment of constitutionalism in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, her will was felt in almost every department of national existence. In more than one great issue of state she was the personal factor that turned the scale for peace and righteousness. There was no statesman in her service who paid more diligent attention to even the details of government work than she, and there was not one who did not recognize in her a quality and a force of statesmanship that must be taken into account. There were few philanthropists and publicists who took so keen, so intelligent, and so effective an interest in the social welfare of the people. There never was a Puritan reformer who more inexorably swept out of court all the scandal and license and intrigue that had made the Hanoverian régime odious, or who set and rigidly enforced a higher standard of personal purity and integrity of life. The sovereign was not lost in the woman, as was unworthily the case in the reign of Anne. Neither was the woman lost in the sovereign, as was too often the case amid the splendors of the Elizabethan era. And in these circumstances we may perhaps find Victoria's highest title to illustrious fame. If we may paraphrase the words of Antony, her life was gentle and the elements so mixed in her that the world must proclaim her to have been at once a great queen and a noble woman."

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FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

CABLE despatches from European capitals sent by the Associated Press and by special correspondents give fleeting glimpses of European newspaper comment on the change of rulers in Great Britain. Whether these cabled bits of comment are typical or not will be seen later, when the newspapers themselves arrive by mail; but many of them are interesting enough to warrant quotation. How general is the emotion expressed in the London papers upon the death of the Queen is best evidenced, perhaps, by the following paragraph from *The Star*, a radical journal. Quoting Wordsworth's lines, "A perfect woman nobly planned," etc., it says:

"That was our Queen. Ah, how loving was the love with which we loved her! How proud our pride! How we, her sons and daughters, all over the world, exulted in her as the most priceless possession of our race. How we wore her spotless name as a jewel on the forehead of our empire! How we trusted her! How we acclaimed her, with filial cries, when she came among us, with her simple, motherly smile, and her good gray head, bowing benedictions on the children that were her people! It is hard to think that she will never see us, that we shall never see her more. The thought of all she has been sends an ache through our hearts, and fills our eyes with tears, for too well we know that never shall we look upon her like again."

Henry Labouchere's *Truth*, too, another exponent of democratic ideas and a frank critic of royalty, says: "She has been indeed the mother of her people, and as a mother she will be mourned. In all the affairs of state she manifested the same wisdom that inspired her private life, nor did her own country alone enjoy the fruits of her experience and sagacity. Through her kindred and descendants abroad her influence for many years has been felt in continental politics, always on the side of peace; and, in at least one crisis, she is known to have rendered service to the whole of Europe." The Paris papers seem to think it is no time for critical comment. The *Journal des Débats* says: "If there are occasions in the lives of nations where they ought to forget, momentarily, the opposition of their interests, it is in the presence of the death of their rulers. Thus it is on the field of battle; when one of the contending camps loses its leader, the other side does not refuse funeral honors." *Le Gaulois* sums up Victoria's reign in the brief phrase, "little authority and much influence," and adds: "The changes which are about to take place express better than blind and foolish flattery the place she occupied in Europe. That will be her true funeral oration, the final word of which will be that she, the possessor of most ordinary faculties, accomplished more than certain conquerors, and has left a greater gap than Catherine or Elizabeth." The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin) praises the Queen as a model of beautiful human qualities, and declares that "history knows but few examples of such a pure, noble, womanly figure upon a throne. Foreign peoples accord her the palm as a noble woman and as an honor to her sex." The Cologne *Gazette* expresses its admiration not only for Victoria, but also for her successor. He is a gracious and affable prince, it says, free from prejudice and ripe in experience of the world, and it believes that "these qualities guarantee an undisturbed continuance of the excellent relations between Great Britain and Germany."

Criticism of the English Government at this transitional time, however, is not lacking. The St. Petersburg *Herold*, for example, takes occasion to remark: "The Prince of Wales has passed as a friend of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—will the same be true of the King? Will the glowing persuasiveness of a Chamberlain, which up to now has hypnotized the English masses, also prevail in the palace, or will the new King see that Chamberlain's way is the way of destruction? It would be good for England if Chamberlain's time were ended." The Berlin *Tageblatt* believes that "a large part of the world, which condemns the war in South Africa as undertaken by Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes and other mining speculators for their self-enrichment, and the destruction of a little, freedom-loving, heroic people, will see in her death at such a moment a large measure of divine justice, for, according to trustworthy information, it can not be doubted that the unfavorable turn of the war for the English arms during the past few months bore heavy on the Queen's heart, and contributed to hastening her end." M. Lockroy, formerly French Minister of Marine, is reported as saying: "The death of the Queen is most unhappy, as it destroys the element of peace in European politics. Her age, authority, experience, and knowledge of mankind enabled her to render great services to this end. She was personally opposed to all wars. The Prince of Wales, on the contrary, has been entirely dominated by Emperor William and influenced by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and his friends." And the Paris *Matin* observes, apparently without great regret: "For two years the marvelous edifice of Britain's greatness has appeared to be shaken to its foundations. Now the keystone has fallen."

LIGHT FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

THE report of the Taft commission, which the President sent to Congress on Friday of last week, makes an interesting contrast when compared with the Filipino petition which was read in the Senate two weeks before. *Harper's Weekly*, a strong supporter of the President's policy, is much impressed by the Filipino petition, and calls it a "remarkable document." There is "a note of real sincerity about the petition," it says, "and an atmosphere of patriotism which is the real and not the spurious thing," and "it inspires respect for those to whose energies and brains it owes its being." The petition is signed by two thousand inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, who, as Senator Teller said in introducing it, "are not in hostility to the United States" and "can not be called insurgents or bandits or rebels," as "they have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The Taft commission, appointed in March of last year to "continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities," says in its report:

"From all the information we can get, it seems clear that a great majority of the people long for peace, and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a government under the supremacy of the United States. They are, however, restrained by fear from taking any action to assist the suppression of the insurrection. Any one suspected of giving information to the Americans concerning the insurgents is immediately marked for assassination. The ramifications of the conspiracy are so wide that it has effected the terrorism of an entire people. It is a Mafia on a very large scale."

The Filipino petition, on the other hand, declaring that neither annexation nor autonomy will be accepted, and pleading for independence, says, in part:

"The people of the Philippine Islands, in view of their calamitous condition, demand, in the name of her sons, in the name of all races, in the name of humanity, that an end be put to the misfortunes which afflict them, which, while they distress and agonize her, compel her to struggle for the rights that are hers, and for maintenance whereof she must, if necessary, continue to pour out her blood as she has so constantly and generously done, on battle-fields, in the woods, on the mountains, in the city, everywhere! The blood which has been shed and that is still being shed, and which will continue to be shed until she has secured her rights, is not shed because of the intrigues of a few who, according to misinformed persons, desire to exploit the people and enrich themselves at the cost of their brothers' blood. It has, gentlemen, sprung from the hearts of the people, who alone are the real strength of nations, the sovereign kind of races, the producers of the arts, of science, of commerce, of

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wealth, of agriculture, of civilization, of progress, and of all the productions of human labor and intelligence, in all of which the people of the Philippine Islands have made great progress. . . . . .

"Since the revolution began until now the peaceful people who are engaged in their ordinary vocations have liberally supported in private the national soldiers, and they seem to be disposed to support them all the time so long as the war lasts."

The recent surrenders of insurgent bands, amounting to about 50,000 altogether, have occurred in the island of Panay, south of the main island of the group, Luzon, where the insurrection has always been strongest, and where the guerilla warfare is still going on.

EUROPEAN EFFORTS TO HEAD OFF AMERICAN TRADE.

IN view of the rapidly increasing economic power of this country (as described in our pages, December 26 and January 29), the renewal of the proposal that the leading European countries should form a trade alliance for mutual protection against the encroachments of American competition arouses special interest at this time, and draws not a little ridicule from the American press. "That such a wild idea should ever have been seriously entertained by a responsible statesman seems almost incredible," observes the Chicago *Times-Herald;* "and yet its first advocate was Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it has been taken up very earnestly of late by influential political leaders and newspapers." M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, is the latest to raise the cry of pan-Europe against pan-America, using the Vienna *Tageblatt* as his mouthpiece. "In my opinion," he says, "Europe ought no longer to remain economically divided into small sections which parcel it into markets of insufficient size, now that it finds itself in the presence of the United States, whose population will have increased to about 100,000,000 in 1920 and to some 150,000,000 in 1950." M. Leroy-Beaulieu therefore urges the necessity of an "economic alliance of the European continent," and recommends that "a permanent European customs commission should be appointed and intrusted with the task of providing for successive reductions of the duties, and of establishing the closest possible relations among the European nations." He expresses the hope that such a combination may subsequently develop also into a political alliance and lead to friendly cooperation among all the European powers. "I hold this project to be in the highest degree essential for the rescue of Europe, and it should have the cooperation of all good Europeans," he declares.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE—OH, WELL, WHAT'S THE USE OF RUBBING IT IN?

—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

The proposal of M. Leroy-Beaulieu is dismissed by the London *Economist* as "peculiarly absurd and impossible," and American papers view the matter in much the same light. The Kansas City *Times* characterizes the proposition as "chimerical and impracticable." "If the European nations wish to 'beat the Yankees at their own game,'" it remarks, "there is an easy and a simple way to do it. All they need do is to offer as good or better products at lower prices." The San Francisco *Call* believes that the "Yankeephobia" prevailing in European circles is inspired in part by the German Kaiser, who, having been thwarted by the United States in his Chinese policy, now seeks reprisal by stirring up "the quite general condition of European jealousy of our trade supremacy." The Baltimore *American* says:

"To Americans these spasmodic efforts of Europe to circumvent our energy and enterprises are amusing. We can afford to regard them lightly, as a new and mild sort of divertisement, for we are practically assured that they will come to naught. Not until all Europe undergoes a revolution can she hope to stay our progress toward commercial supremacy. . . . . .

"The advantages we have secured, the profits that have accrued to us—the size of which now excites Europe's apprehensions—are traceable to one source. Institutions and forms of government in this country place each individual upon an equal footing. Every man is thrown upon his own resources, and, instead of working to hold his place, he strives to bring out the best there is in him, in order that he may become possessed of the fortunes and honors which in the United States are the rewards of industry and thrift. Of this competition there has been born an industrial, commercial, and agricultural activity that is the wonder of the world. This activity has not only brought us fabulous wealth, so that we are rapidly becoming the world's creditor, but in commerce and the industries has equipped us to outstrip all other competitors. As matters stand now, the spirit that has wrought so mightily for us in the past will bring forth even greater wonders, and until Europe becomes imbued with a somewhat similar spirit, her fears are almost certain to be realized, even more terribly than she now apprehends."

MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, of Wichita, Kans., has become a "topic of the day"; and her progress through Kansas, marked by a trail of smashed saloons, contends for prominence in the daily newspapers with Mr. Roosevelt's slaughter of wild animals in the neighboring State of Colorado. Some newspapers take Mrs. Nation's crusade with grave seriousness and reprove her in long editorials, which she seems to disregard. The Detroit *News* approves her course heartily and cheers her on with an editorial headed: "Sail In, O Nation, Strong and Great." The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, thinks that she "inspires pity rather than humor," and urges that her friends "should place her in a nice, quiet retreat and keep her there until the sight of a saloon sign does not unduly agitate her bump of destructiveness." Such comments as this last lead the Kansas City *Journal* to say:

"The impression throughout the country is that this woman is a wild, fanatical temperance agitator whose zeal has run away with her discretion. But those who are acquainted with her and with the Kansas situation say there is method in her madness. Her purpose, it seems, is not merely to destroy a little saloon property. She desires to test the right of liquor sellers in Kan-

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sas to the protection of law for their saloon merchandise and fixtures. Her attorneys were surprised and disappointed that the previous case against her was dismissed. They had prepared for a full trial of the case on its merits, and expressed confidence in their ability to win.

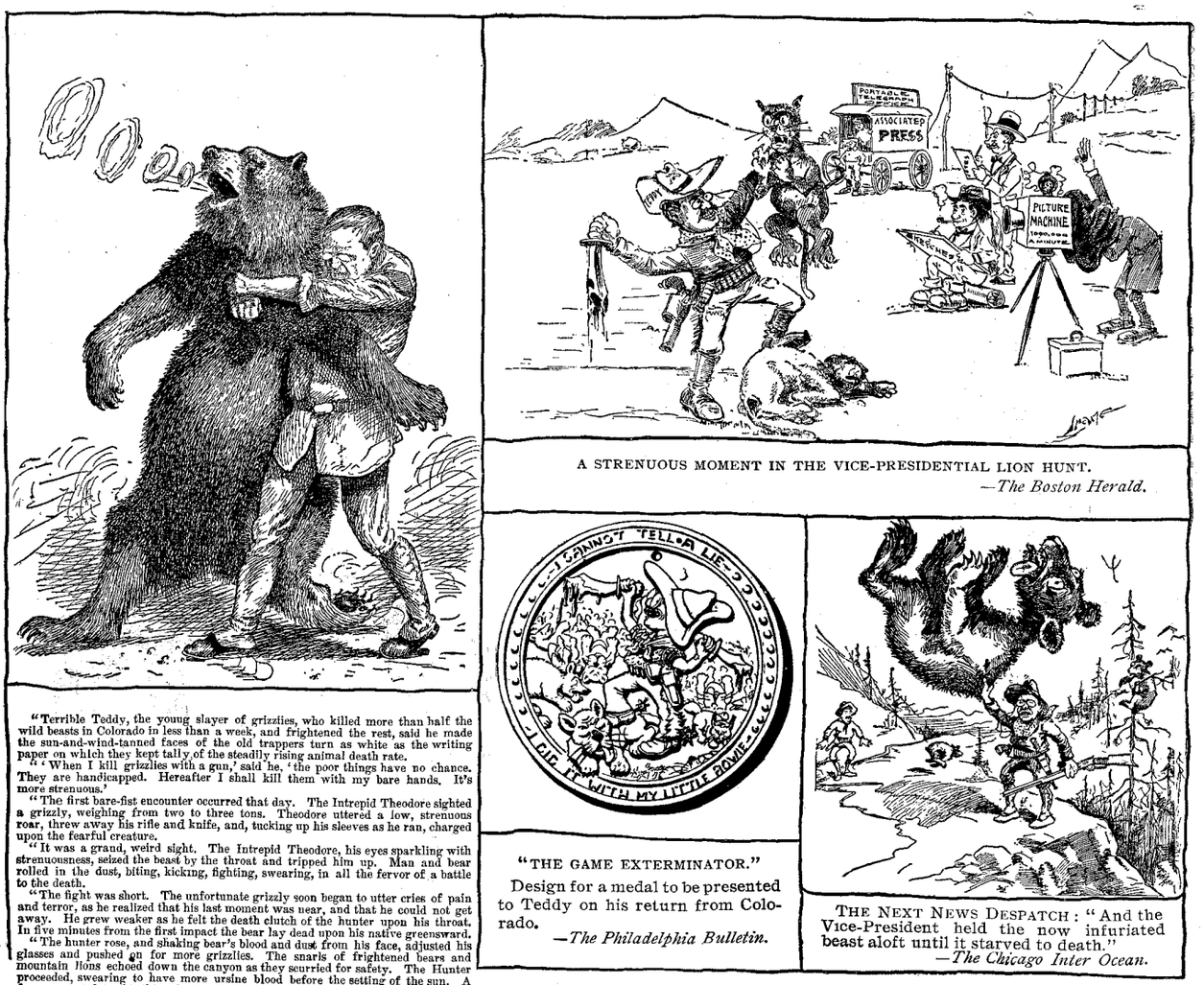
"Mrs. Nation is merely putting into practical effect a principle which the W. C. T. U. of the State generally upholds—that the liquor traffic being an illegal business, those conducting it are entitled to no protection of the law for property devoted to its uses. The 'joint,' they say, has no standing in law, and, like any other outlaw, may be destroyed with impunity so far as any redress in the courts is concerned. The W. C. T. U. organization at Emporia a few days ago adopted resolutions to this effect, in support of Mrs. Nation's crusade. It is quite possible that the saloonists did not care to press the former case against Mrs. Nation for fear that this position might be sustained by the courts. Either this or they did not desire to inflame the temperance sentiment by making too much of a martyr of their assailant.

"Just what the Kansas law is in respect to property rights of saloonists in their business remains to be determined. If the courts should hold that there are no such rights, that saloons are outlaws and entitled to no legal protection, then the most important victory for Prohibition will have been won that Kansas has yet witnessed. Any one, male or female, will be privileged to break into or break up 'joints' whenever and wherever he or she finds them. If the jointist does them injury in resisting the attack, he will be amenable to the law on the charge of assault and battery. As there seems to be no way of stopping Mrs. Nation except with a prosecution in the courts, the legal rights of a joint smasher will probably soon be determined. The progress of the case will be watched with a great deal of interest."

ABOLITION OF HAZING AT WEST POINT.

THE four classes of cadets at West Point have entered into an agreement to abolish all forms of hazing, and presented to the congressional committee on January 19 a statement to that effect. "Having been cognizant of the manner in which the system of hazing is regarded by the people of the United States," so runs the document, "we, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, while maintaining that we have pursued our system from the best motives, yet realizing that the deliberate judgment of the people should, in a country like ours, be above all other considerations, do now reaffirm our former action abolishing the exercising of fourth-class men, and do further agree to discontinue hazing." This is signed by the presidents of each class. "There can be no denying," comments the Boston *Journal*, "that West Point prestige has suffered more severely by the revelations of this congressional inquiry than by any other episode in the history of the institution. This frank action, taken by the cadets on their own initiative, and by unanimous consent of the four classes, will go far to reinstate the great military academy in the esteem of the American people." "That the cadets will keep their word goes without saying," adds the Baltimore *American*, for "it will be a point of honor with them—one point of honor substituted for another which has been banished from their code." A much less optimistic view is taken by the Philadelphia *North American*, which declares:

"It is absurd to say that the cadets have done the graceful


"Terrible Teddy, the young slayer of grizzlies, who killed more than half the wild beasts in Colorado in less than a week, and frightened the rest, said he made the sun-and-wind-tanned faces of the old trappers turn as white as the writing paper on which they kept tally of the steadily rising animal death rate.
"'When I kill grizzlies with a gun,' said he, 'the poor things have no chance. They are handicapped. Hereafter I shall kill them with my bare hands. It's more strenuous.'
"The first bare-fist encounter occurred that day. The Intrepid Theodore sighted a grizzly, weighing from two to three tons. Theodore uttered a low, strenuous roar, threw away his rifle and knife, and, tucking up his sleeves as he ran, charged upon the fearful creature.
"It was a grand, weird sight. The Intrepid Theodore, his eyes sparkling with strenuousness, seized the beast by the throat and tripped him up. Man and bear rolled in the dust, biting, kicking, fighting, swearing, in all the fervor of a battle to the death.
"The fight was short. The unfortunate grizzly soon began to utter cries of pain and terror, as he realized that his last moment was near, and that he could not get away. He grew weaker as he felt the death clutch of the hunter upon his throat. In five minutes from the first impact the bear lay dead upon his native greensward.
"The hunter rose, and shaking bear's blood and dust from his face, adjusted his glasses and pushed on for more grizzlies. The snarls of frightened bears and mountain lions echoed down the canyon as they scurried for safety. The Hunter proceeded, swearing to have more ursine blood before the setting of the sun. A few moments later his thirst for terrible adventure was satisfied. Looking around, he discovered that he was in the clasp of the most awful-looking monster he had ever beheld. With a wild roar, the creature raised its paws to wipe him out of existence." (To be continued in our next.)
—The New York Journal.
ASSOCIATED PRESS
PICTURE MACHINE
I CAN'T TELL A LIE
I DID IT WITH MY LITTLE BOWIE

A STRENUOUS MOMENT IN THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL LION HUNT.
—*The Boston Herald.*

"THE GAME EXTERMINATOR."
Design for a medal to be presented to Teddy on his return from Colorado.
—*The Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE NEXT NEWS DESPATCH: "And the Vice-President held the now infuriated beast aloft until it starved to death."
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

GLIMPSES OF STRENUOUS LIFE IN COLORADO.

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thing in adopting resolutions by a unanimous vote of the four classes to abolish hazing and similar outrages. They took this step against their own youthful inclinations because a sense of prudence made them realize that the hostile sentiment of the people of the United States was not to be lightly disregarded. . . . A man who wilfully indulges in falsehood and deception, as the cadets have done by their own acknowledgment, and when found out defends himself by saying he acted 'from the best motives,' can not expect a clean certificate of character until he gives proof of his change of heart. There will be reason for disappointment if Congress relents and takes the cadets at their word. The penalty of prompt expulsion against all hazers should stand, and should be rigorously enforced."

GOVERNOR PINGREE ON PENAL REFORM.

IN the severe criticisms passed upon Governor Pingree for the many pardons issued by him during his last month as governor of Michigan (THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 12), the critics were unanimous in the opinion that the governor's generosity had got the better of his judgment, to the injury of the public welfare. It was remarked by us at the time that "a later report may show that Governor Pingree's large-hearted month of forgiveness was less injudicious than the newspapers represent." A letter from Governor Pingree now comes to hand in which he says:

"I have been a constant reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST for some time and have induced many others to read it by subscribing to it for them. I take time to read it, because I have been impressed by your effort to treat honestly and fairly current events, and such other matters as you handle. In your issue of January 12 you have been forced, as I can see, by the one-sided report of our local newspapers to publish what I consider an unfair statement of my use of the pardon power during the closing month of my term as governor of Michigan. The fact is that during my four years as governor I pardoned 138 convicts, and paroled 297 convicts. During my first term I pardoned 53 convicts and paroled 122 convicts; during my last term of two years I pardoned 85 convicts and paroled 175 convicts—a total for my entire four years of 138 pardons and 297 paroles. Of this number only 17 violated the conditions of their paroles during my entire term, and were sent back.

"Instead of blindly wielding the pardoning power during the closing month of my administration I wish to say this: That many of the cases acted upon during the closing days of my administration had been before me and the pardon board during my entire term. To the investigation of these cases I had given a great deal of time and serious thought. Toward the end of my term the cases had accumulated, and it was not until November and December that I took the time to dispose of them, altho I had made up my mind how I should act on the cases long before that time. In studying the history of these convicts and the proceedings of our criminal courts I came to the conclusion that a very large percentage of the inmates of our three state prisons were wrongfully there; that the prisoners themselves were not receiving any benefit on account of long terms for excusable first offenses, nor was society being benefited by supporting them while their families were starving from sympathy, the support in the outside world. The consequences of overzealous inhumanity on the part of prosecuting attorneys and judges in criminal cases shocked me as I reviewed officially their conduct and procedure."

In his final message to the legislature of Michigan, Governor Pingree devotes considerable space to a justification of his conduct. He points out that the average number of pardons granted by him annually was but 21⅓ per cent., as compared with 18¾ per cent. granted by his predecessor, Governor Rich. Moreover, President McKinley, during the year ending June 30, 1900, extended executive clemency in no less than 63 per cent. of the cases brought before him. "These comparisons are made," says Governor Pingree, "merely to show how senseless and groundless has been the criticism and vituperation and abuse which has found ready publication in the sensational press."

The governor recounts several cases in which he has granted pardons, as typical instances of the kind of injustice for which the courts and our present prison system are responsible. "I have released men," he says, "upon the recommendation of the judge and prosecuting attorney and entire jury who participated in their trial, and yet am criticized for my so-called pardon record." He instances letters from judges who state that they "can not sleep nights" because of wrong convictions, and assert that if they had to try the cases over again they would "deal more leniently." One investigation revealed the fact that a prosecuting attorney, who afterward became State Senator, publicly made the statement that if the defense in a certain case had had the evidence that he possessed at the time of the trial the man concerned "would never have been convicted."

Governor Pingree maintains that radical reform in the criminal code and prison system of the State is absolutely necessary. He asks that the power of the circuit judges to impose sentences be circumscribed by law, and hopes that his successor will recognize the justice of "commuting all sentences for murder in the second degree from life to a fixed term," so that at least a hope may be held out "that such unfortunates may close their eyes in death outside the prison walls." In conclusion, he recommends that a law be passed providing that the governor in granting pardons follow the course that he has himself adopted, of embodying in the pardon the reasons for granting it.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SOME Congressmen have the grip, and some have lost it.—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

WHEN Mr. Bryan uses the editorial "we" he will not intend it to include Grover Cleveland or William C. Whitney.—*The Washington Star.*

SENATOR CLARK thanked the Montana legislature for electing him to the Senate. There was an impression that most of the thanking should have come from the other side.—*The Washington Star.*

RARELY.—The statement is sent out from Lincoln that Editor Bryan has refused a $10,000 soap ad. for *The Commoner*, as if that were something remarkable. As a matter of fact, weekly papers rarely accept $10,000 soap ads.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"WHAT are you doing?" asked one of his friends who had happened in. "I am writing my resignation," replied the professor of something or other in the proprietary university. "What are you doing that for?" "Because I am going to make a speech this evening in which I shall probably express an independent opinion."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

SENATORS QUAY AND CLARK: "Howdy, old fel; how much did it cos-s-s?"
SENATORS CLARK AND QUAY: "S-h-h-h-h-h."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN VERSE.

THE publication of Mr. Stedman's anthology has, almost inevitably, directed attention to the general character of the poetry created in the first century of our national existence. The London *Academy* promptly and frankly expressed its disappointment over our poetical output, as shown in the anthology, and reached the "especially depressing conviction" that the promise of advance indicated in the verse of Poe, Emerson, Lowell, and Longfellow has not been realized. More cheerful conclusions are reached by some of our own critics, among them Mr. William D. Howells and Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs. Mr. Howells in particular finds no reason for depression in the comparison of even our minor bards with classical poets of Great Britain, tho he admits that to express such a conviction is to take one's life in one's hand, metaphorically speaking. First as to the relation of early American poetry to that of England, he writes (*North American Review*, January):

"We had not only taken our language from the English, but we had got our whole literary culture and technique from them, down to the smallest convention. There could not be an American meter, say, expressive of some spiritual rhythm peculiar to us. We came into the world when nations were long past inventing such things. For good or for ill, we had come into a civilized world and were joint heirs with the English in a learning as old as the Christianity of the mother isles. But we did not continue altogether in their tradition, tho it would not have been surprising if we had. As soon as we felt our national life we began to pipe up in a note at least partly our own; to use an imagery proper to our skies and woods, and to enrich our song from the voices of the environing nature; to color it from our conditions and to kindle it from our aspirations. The American poetry of one hundred years ago no more reflected the English poetry of that day than the American poetry of the present reflects the English poetry of our own time."

If no new literary forms and new language were produced, a new hope and a new faith became evident in our verse; and our best blossoming periods have been those in which national vigor has been called upon to confront some mighty problem, as in the war for independence and the Civil War.

Of Bryant and Poe as pioneers, Mr. Howells says:

"What Bryant did was to make American nature habitable to American imagination, and in this way he doubtless pioneered what may be called, for want of a better word, the bucolic school of the West, whose spirit is most, tho it was not earliest, recognizable in the work of J. J. Piatt, and which has found in the tender humanity of James Whitcomb Riley and the sensuous susceptibility of Madison Cawein diverse ultimations alike oblivious of their source.

"What Poe did was to enlarge our earth and sky by giving us, through the rifts he made in either, glimpses of the preternatural which have a perennial glamour; but the influence of his art, which once so thrilled and fascinated, is no longer felt in our literature. Yet if one comes to naming of names, his must be almost the first, as one perceives with a certain sense of hardship, suspecting as one does something essentially voluntary, not to say mechanical, in his witchery.

"There are traces of Bryant before Bryant, as there are after him, in our poetry, but none of Poe. The nature-worship runs all through it; but the supernature-worship begins and ends with a sole hierophant."

In considering the present-day poets and comparing them with the classical singers of England, Mr. Howells writes:

"I am willing, rather than unwilling, in coming down to the close of the century, to find in Emily Dickinson, in Richard Hovey, in Stephen Crane, in Paul Dunbar, and in Edwin Markham assurance of continued vitality in our poets, who, if they no longer roll the psalm to wintry skies or put our national consciousness into verse, or have not, like the great New Englander, the pathos of escape from the imminent deadly moral into the keeping of a somewhat timorous and self-doubting Beautiful, are still poets of as sure calling and election as most of those remembered from the former centuries.

"In considering their work, it is well also to consider the much greater ease with which immortality used to be achieved. To be quite honest with oneself (at the risk of one's life, rather), it must be owned that the English classics are largely of a quality which leaves even the minor poets of our American anthology little to envy them. They are, in truth, powerfully dull company, as any one must own who has passed much time with them. They do not really exist, but continually perish in a deplorable perpetuity of print; and tho it may seem bold to say that our minor poets, as Mr. Stedman has remembered them in his anthology, are no deader than most of the minor poets in the complete editions of the British poets, still this praise shall be hazarded."

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

"It is forbidden to throw things to the Poet."

—*Lustige Blätter, Berlin.*

Speaking of the tendencies in American poetry, Mr. Howells finds that satire, which so flourished in English poetry, has in America become political rather than literary; and this decay of satire has been followed by the development of humorous verse in which John Hay, Bret Harte, and James Whitcomb Riley excel. The narrative poem, which in Longfellow, in Whittier, and in Lowell to a less degree, attained its heights, has, save in very few instances, gone the way of satire.

In conclusion, Mr. Howells writes:

"It does not very much matter that during the hundred years of our national life we have given no poet to the world like those whose cumulative fame in the long past is not the truest measure of their greatness, but it does very much matter that in each stage of our advance from coloniality we have had adequate expression in our poetry. In our overweening sense of size, we have always been more aware of our length and breadth than our thickness; but if the alien critic feels a comparative thinness in our poetry, he will probably infer that our life has been somewhat wanting in density. Our life is still sparse, and, like our territorial area, it has been cultivated here and there only. It has not been wanting in high moments; it has flowered in heroic events, and fruited in as rich results as any national life known to the history of the race. But it is one of the most grotesque and unfounded of the superstitions that such facts have ever

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been mainly the stuff of poetry. Which of the national epics treats of the national epochs? We have only to ask ourselves such a question in order to realize how absurd a kindred expectation of achievement from our own poets must be. The national epics, the Iliad, the Cid, the Nibelungen Lied, and the like, have their roots in the fabulous aforetimes which antedated national history and even national consciousness, and were heroical merely and personal. So far as an alien race like ours could provide its habitat with a national epic in this sort, we have furnished it in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha.' But if we insist upon a civic sense as the measure of value in our poets' work, they will be found as equal to the test as the poets of other peoples. It is very doubtful indeed if the stirring of a national conscience concerning a national wrong ending in a national tragedy has ever been more fully witnessed in a national poetry than the long struggle against slavery was witnessed in ours. The period of that immense psychological experience was the period of our highest achievement in poetry; our noblest poets belonged to that time; and tho comparatively little of their work directly related to it, it is to their enduring honor and ours that not one of these was silent or indifferent in the presence of our ordeal."

Oscar Lovell Triggs, writing in *The Forum* (January), says that it may take as many secular centuries to create a genuine poet of democracy as, according to Carlyle, it took religious centuries to create Dante. But of the American poets in Mr. Stedman's anthology, Professor Triggs recognizes Poe and Whitman alone as belonging to the order of Makers, creating a distinctive style, the one founding a school of symbolism, the other a school of democratism. Furthermore he writes:

"The sanity and wholesomeness of our poets and their native quality are probably due to the fact that, with few exceptions, they have been active in other directions than the merely literary. Verse-making has been an incident of a strenuous life in more prosaic pursuits. A few men like Madison Cawein have of late years devoted themselves quite assiduously to poetic composition; but I believe Whitman was the only American writer who inscribed 'Poet' on his door-plate, and he is the only American who has recorded practically his entire experience in song. This 'Anthology' represents, accordingly, the inspiration of moments, the issue of intervals of play, the occupation of holidays. This fact accounts for the lyricism of the volume, its transcendentalism, its refinements. American poetry shows better in selections than in complete works of authors. . . . This 'Anthology,' in fine, is only a small measure of the capacities of the American mind. What we have done, what we have thought, and what we have felt far transcend what we have said or written. Our poetry is not absolute; in the sense in which I have used the term representative it is not even that. The volume betokens the inadequacy of poetic literature to sustain a large and vigorous modern national life; it denotes the transfer of power from the Sayer to the Doer."

The Past and the Present in Literature.—It was Charles Lamb who said that for every new book published he read an old one, a more moderate plan than that of the late Bishop of London, who advised some students to read three books published before 1800 for every one written after. But Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, writing in *The Criterion* (January), says that in regard to the past and present in literature, the present, above all, is important to the existing generation. He writes:

"It would be much closer to the truth to say that three books to one in favor of the nineteenth century were advisable, especially if the literature of the English-speaking race be in mind, and the bishop's words, as reported, would seem to have meant that. Think for a moment what such a dictum implies! It belittles, or at least throws out of proportion, the poetry of Keats, Shelley and Byron, of Wordsworth and Coleridge, of Browning, Tennyson, and Swinburne, of Poe, Whitman, and Kipling, the romances and novels of Scott, Hawthorne, and Stevenson, of Eliot, Dickens, and Thackeray, of later men and women like Meredith, Hardy, Ward, and Barrie; it slights the essay work of Lamb, Hunt, Hazlitt, De Quincey, and Irving, of Carlyle and Ruskin, of Emerson and Lowell. These and many others scarcely less worthy are set aside (by implication), as if in writing later than that arbitrary mark of 1800 they had committed the unpardonable sin. I am running over, be it observed, but a few stellar names, and am confined to authors using our own tongue."

Even supposing that the nineteenth-century literature is inferior to that of any other century, it is of vital interest, Professor Burton continues, because it is a reflection of the present life. To neglect the present would be to sacrifice all modern thought. The past should be studied for the present, not *vice versa*. We do not deprecate the past by saying that we should pay special attention to the present. The early authors should be reverenced, but "a belief in the present, whether it be literature or life which makes literature possible, is, when you come to think of it, a belief in the great laws and unfolding potentialities of the universe. Life greatens toward the light, and the nineteenth century is the heir of the ages."

THE GREAT BOOKS OF THE CENTURY ONCE MORE.

IN our issue of December 29, 1900, we quoted from *The Outlook* the views of seven prominent writers concerning the ten most influential books of the nineteenth century. This is a subject of deep and enduring interest, remarks a recent writer in the Chicago *Dial* (January 1), "because it affords one way, at least, and probably the most important way, of determining what the nineteenth century has done for civilization."

Viewing the subject from the standpoint of what may be called the "books of thought"—books that have "opened men's eyes to a deeper view of scientific and philosophic truth and have made permanent changes in the current of human thought"—the writer says:

"Considered in this respect, the book of the century, beyond any possibility of a successful challenge to its preeminence, is 'The Origin of Species,' by Charles Darwin. The influence of this book ranks it with the treatises of Copernicus and of Newton, with the 'Contrat Social' and the 'Wealth of Nations.' It is doubtful if any other book, in all the history of modern thought, has been so far-reaching in its influence, or productive of such immense intellectual results. There is a difference, not merely of degree but almost of kind, between the intellectual processes of the men who lived before Darwin and those who have grown to manhood during the period in which the evolutionary leaven has been working in men's minds. We no longer think in the same terms as of old, and we see that the true measure of the power of the great thinkers of the past is to be found in the extent to which their work foreshadowed or anticipated the evolutionary method. It is because the influence of Darwin has thus extended far beyond the biological field in which his work was done that his most famous book stands thus preeminent. Among the books that have proved epoch-making in more restricted fields of thought, we may mention Lyell's 'Principles of Geology,' Helmholtz's 'Tonempfindungen,' Froebel's 'Education of Man,' Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' and Maine's 'Ancient Law.' The science of comparative philology, which hardly existed before the nineteenth century, dates from the publication of Bopp's 'Comparative Grammar'; and the scientific pursuit of historical scholarship, whose ideals are very different from those of the eighteenth-century historians, altho Gibbon did much to anticipate them, really began with the publication of Niebuhr's 'Römische Geschichte.' Dalton's 'New System of Chemical Philosophy' laid the foundations for atomic chemistry, and the 'Mécanique Céleste' of Laplace provided a firm mathematical basis for the nebular theory, previously outlined, it is true, by Kant, but lacking in the confirmation that was brought to it by the masterly analysis of the French astronomer. Here is also the appropriate place for mention of the researches of Pasteur, which have proved so immensely fruitful in the domain of bacte-

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riology, and upon which, more than upon the labors of any other investigator, the new science is based. To the work of Pasteur and his followers we owe the first rational theory of disease and its treatment that has ever been formulated, a somewhat surprising fact when we consider the paramount importance of the subject to mankind.

"What were once supposed to be the foundations of religious belief have, during the century just ended, been sapped and mined by many agencies. The study of ancient civilizations has proved to be the merest fables many things that the credulous earlier ages accepted without question. The new scientific view of man and nature has also brought about a silent transformation in many matters of opinion once thought to be indissolubly connected with religious beli f, but now seen to have little or nothing to do with it. As far as religion is a question of the interpretation of the Scriptures, the historical methods that have dealt so effectively with Greek and Roman tradition have also made an enduring impression upon the traditions of the Hebrew people and of the Christian church. The 'higher' criticism, which means simply the new historical criticism of sources and ideas, has triumphed so completely that little in the way of superstition is left for it to slay. Many men have fought valiantly in this cause, and it is difficult to specify individual scholars. But if our test be that of direct influence upon great numbers of people, it is probably true that the 'Leben Jesu' of Strauss and the 'Vie de Jésus' of Renan have been the most important popular agencies in bringing about a restoration of the Christian religion to its proper place in the perspective of general history.

"In the domain of economics, the most influential book of the century has probably been one whose teachings are repudiated by those who have the best right to speak in the name of this science. The propaganda of socialism has become so marked a feature in the political life of most of the civilized nations that it can not be ignored in any survey of the tendencies of nineteenth-century thought, and credit must be given to the book which, more than any other, has been responsible for this movement. That book, it need hardly be added, is the 'Kapital' of Karl Marx; and its force is not yet spent. Indeed, we are inclined to think that fifty years hence it will loom even larger than it now does among the writings that have most profoundly influenced the thought of modern times. For the socialist experiment has not yet worked itself out, and it will not be discredited until civilization has suffered some very rude shocks. Mill's 'Political Economy,' on the other hand, while it has profoundly influenced the real thinkers in this field, and has an absolute value far exceeding that of 'Das Kapital,' falls short of being an epoch-making book for the simple reason that, instead of setting new ideas in motion, its energy was devoted to clarifying the old ones, and to setting them forth in logical arrangement. It is still the best single treatise on political economy that has ever been written, and for this, at least, it deserves an honorable place in any review of the intellectual history of the nineteenth century."

Turning, last of all, to the philosophers, the writer says:

"We find the names of Humboldt, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Comte, and Mr. Herbert Spencer to be the conspicuous names of the nineteenth century. The 'Kosmos' of Alexander von Humboldt marks, in a sense, the end of the period of general scholarship and the beginning of the period in which specialization has held full sway. Never again can any one hope to master the scientific knowledge of his time in the sense in which Humboldt mastered it; even the magnificent achievement of Mr. Spencer falls short of that ideal and shows the futility of any further endeavor in that direction. We owe to Mr. Spencer the most thoroughgoing application of the conception of evolution to history that has ever been made, and that is glory enough for one man; but we can not read his 'Synthetic Philosophy' without at the same time realizing that there are gaps in his knowledge and defects in his philosophical comprehension. We have the same feeling in more marked degree when we read Comte; and in his case, while recognizing his great influence, we must admit that it is an influence no longer active. Even the eloquence of Mr. Frederic Harrison can not galvanize the 'Cours de Philosophie Positive' into any semblance of the life that left it a generation ago. Nevertheless, it will always be reckoned among the most influential books of the century just ended. Taking philosophy in the stricter sense, as primarily concerned with the ultimate problems of thought, the names of Hegel and of Schopenhauer stand preeminent in the history of the nineteenth century. The 'Logic' of the one and 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung' of the other have been the chief metaphysical forces of the period, altho now, at the end of the period, we see that the former is a waning influence, while the latter is an influence still to be taken into account in any study of the forces which still sway the minds of thoughtful men. It supplies, better than any other metaphysical system yet produced, the needed corrective for that material view of the universe which would seem to be the outcome of modern science, and enforces the fundamental teachings of the philosophers—of Plato, and Spinoza, and Berkeley, and Kant—in the terms of the modern intellect, and with a cogency that is irresistible to the logical mind. We are inclined to believe that if the 'Origin of Species' is approached in its influence upon nineteenth-century thought by any other one book, 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung' is that book."

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF SCHOLARS.

THE cosmopolitanism of our times has found a most significant expression in the union of all the leading learned societies of the world, effected at a meeting of delegates, after several preliminary meetings, in Paris. This movement, to which we have already referred in these columns, forms the subject of an address by Professor von Zittel, the president of the Bavarian Royal Society, which is published in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 263), from which address we gather the following particulars:

In recent years the republic of letters has become a fact not even attained at the time when the Latin language was the medium of communication between the savants of the whole world. Now learned literature and research have become international, and the work done by one people is closely watched and keenly appreciated by others. In the world of scholarship, national and political lines no longer exist. The natural expression of this democratic spirit has been found in the new organization and union of eighteen learned societies, representing about all of the nations of the civilized world. It has been felt that many literary undertakings would be impossible on account of their magnitude except by the cooperation of a number of these associations, and that there are great international problems of scholarship the solution of which necessarily falls not to a single association but to the whole learned world. For several years there has been an understanding between the Berlin, Leipsic, and Munich societies, and each of these has published researches that were of special interest to the whole world. The idea of pushing this understanding still further and making it international was advocated by the historian Mommsen ten years ago; but it has only been realized now. The German societies took the lead, and together with the London Royal Society invited the Paris association and others to a conference. As a result, the following eighteen societies have united in an international association, namely: The Royal Society of Sciences in Amsterdam; The Royal Prussian Society in Berlin; The Royal Academy of Sciences, of Letters, and Fine Arts in Brussels; The Royal Hungarian Society in Budapest; The Association of Sciences in Christiania; The Royal Society of Sciences in Göttingen; The Royal Danish Society in Copenhagen; The Royal Saxon Society in Leipsic; The Royal Society in London; The Royal Bavarian Society in Munich; The Academy of Sciences in Paris; The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in Paris; The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Paris; The Royal Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg; The Royal Academy in Rome; The Royal Swedish Society in Stockholm; The National Academy of Sciences in Washington; The Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

These associations send representatives to a meeting held every two years, at which the work of the association is determined upon. At the first regular meeting held in Paris, the following work was planned: (1) The measurement of a line of longitude in Africa; (2) the international exchange of manuscripts; (3) preparation of an encyclopedia of Islam; (4) publication of Byzantine documents of the Middle Ages.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A CENTURY'S CHANGES IN THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

TO what general conclusions does a survey of the literary history and evolution of the nineteenth century lead the critic who tries to forecast the future of literature in the light of the past? Are there any abiding features or tendencies in modern literature which have a definite and discernible relation to the general character of the forces dominant during the century just closed? Ferdinand Brunetière, the eminent French editor and critic, has written a book on the literature of the nineteenth century in which he puts and answers these questions. The summary and concluding reflections of the volume are reproduced in the French journals, which dwell particularly upon the apparent conflict between nationalism and cosmopolitanism in literature. M. Brunetière is an ardent Nationalist, and therefore to many his strong expressions in favor of the "universalization" of literature will appear surprising. He endeavors to effect a reconciliation between the two seemingly contradictory tendencies. He claims that, while without nationalism there is not only no national literature (which is obvious), but no literature at all, we have reached the point in intellectual development where a "world-spirit" is supreme in literature and subordinates, assimilates, and utilizes every vital national element for universal human and humane ends.

This general thesis M. Brunetière elaborates at length. There has, he recognizes, been a revival of nationalism in literature; but it has not arrested the continuous, irresistible interpenetration of cultures between the nations. He asks:

"Take romanticism, realism, nationalism—have they not been European movements apart from which no literature and no writer could have, or has, stood? Are not Chateaubriand, Byron, Pushkin contemporaries; and, similarly, thirty years later, the author of 'Adam Bede,' that of 'Madame Bovary,' and that of 'Anna Karenina'? Was not all Europe at a certain time Byronian; and, again, is she not all at present Tolstoyizing? That which has thus begun will work itself out, and an intellectual cosmopolitanism will level down all the national differences."

But the result will not be sameness, monotony, mere imitation. For literature is a people's conscience. King Shakespeare, as Carlyle said, is the bond of Anglo-Saxondom. What would remain of Shakespeare or of Dante if they had written in Latin? National genius depends, perhaps chiefly, on language, and language on environment, tradition, history, natural features of a country, etc. The great authors not only express nationality, they create and arouse it; they give it self-consciousness and vitality. Ibsen and Björnson, for example, felt that they had something to say which French and German writers had not said. They published their message, and their compatriots recognized themselves in that message. A national sentiment was called into being or intensified. In a like sense Tolstoy and Dostoievsky did more for Russia than Peter the Great and Catharine. What is the upshot of all this? M. Brunetière says:

"There are no ideas in literature save general ideas; hence it is proper to wish that from one end of Europe to another the same ideas should be established. On the other hand, that the embodiment, expression, of these general ideas should be diversified by the spirit of the hour—the spirit of the moment, the *milieu*, the genius of the race and nation."

Subject to this condition of spontaneity and variety within the general and common inheritance of ideas, M. Brunetière continues, we are justified, after the progress made by the nineteenth century, in demanding a second great principle—social utility and service. To quote.

"Literature will cease to be *diverting* and dilettante. It will lose the right it has arrogated to itself—to pluck flowers in every direction for the mere voluptuous pleasure of inhaling the perfume. It will not be esteemed except for the importance of its social function. It may protest from its height against so low, narrow, utilitarian a conception, but the protest will not be heard; it will hardly be understood. Or, if perchance heard, it will be told that of all forms of aristocracy that of intellect is the most unjustifiable in principle and the most dangerous in fact; since, instead of laboring to enlighten the benighted minds of the crowd, it abuses an opportunity purely accidental to aggravate the differences between it and the rest of humanity. In other words, we are marching toward the *socialization* of literature, or, to speak of the French more especially, toward the increasing socialization of literature, for of all literatures the French has been the most social and humane."

M. Brunetière believes that both the stage and the novel should and will concern themselves more and more with social problems. They have demonstrated their capacity along that line, he says, and all that is needed is more talent, more art. The ambition to deal with social and moral problems in plays and novels is noble, he says, but it requires, first, command of all the resources of art, and, second, a personal, an extensive, and a seasoned experience of the realities of life. With such experience for its guide, the dignity and efficacy of literature are bound to increase.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sarah Bernhardt's Study of L'Aiglon.—The old definition of genius as "an infinite capacity for taking pains" finds further corroboration in Mme. Bernhardt's account of her study of the character of the Duke of Reichstadt in Rostand's play. She speaks of her methods of study to Mr. Vance Thompson, who reports his interview in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia). She visited, of course, the castle of Schoenbrunn, and, at night, the battle-field of Wagram. Then, after the study of the historical character, came the more difficult part of her task, of which she speaks as follows:

"Then the thing was to express it [the character]—to make myself, in walk and gesture and word, not Sarah Bernhardt, but the Duke of Reichstadt, son of the Eagle.

"I had all his costumes here in the house. For three months I wore them, every moment when I was not on the stage or in the street. And think, then—my secretary, my friends, my maids, all my servants had instructions to treat me as tho I were really the Duke of Reichstadt. I went to breakfast with cloak and sword, and the butler would say, 'Your Highness is served.' And so for three months. When I awoke in the morning I saw this white costume of the young prince, his sword, and boots. At once I was not Sarah Bernhardt; I was back in that gloomy chamber in Schoenbrunn. For those three months, before the first night of 'L'Aiglon,' I lived more the life of M. Rostand's hero than I did my own. One night—this was in Versailles—I rode out booted and spurred, cloaked and armed with a sword; that night I felt as he must have felt the night of his flight. It was a trifle awkward at first, for the sword frightened my horse, but we had a wild ride, mile after mile, through the night—I say we, because that night Napoleon's son and I rode together.

"I had learned to walk and talk as he must have done. I thought as he must have thought. Really, during those three months I could not attend to my business affairs. I am quite sure I was not myself—I was that poor boy, dying, an exile, in far-away Austria."

And, Mme. Bernhardt adds: "I think, too, my face had grown a little like his!"

WE are assured by the Mohammedans, according to *La Escuela Moderna*, that the three original idioms were the Arabian, Persian, and Turkish. The three were used at the same time in the terrestrial paradise. The serpent which seduced our first parent spoke in the Arabian tongue, that eloquent, strong, persuasive language which, they were told, they would one day speak in Paradise. In speaking with each other, Adam and Eve made use of Persian, that sweet, poetical, *insinuating idiom* which Eve knew so well how to use in bringing about the sorrows of the human race. The Angel Gabriel, who was sent to expel them from Eden, first gave the command in Arabian, then in Persian, but without effect. He was finally obliged to make use of the harsh, threatening, forcible Turkish language, *which finally compelled obedience.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DEATH IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE.

IN a recently published French book entitled "The Philosophy of Longevity," death is exhibited in quite a different aspect from that usually given to it. The author, M. Jean Finot, attempts to make us view the end of life as an unimportant incident in the infinite history of the substances of which our bodies are composed. These elements do not cease to live; they have formed part of living bodies before and will do so again, time out of mind. Furthermore, dissolution is not painful; why then fear it or grieve over it? These considerations he regards as consolatory. A reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 1) points out, however, that it is not especially consoling to know that the materials of one's body are to live over and over again in some other form, so long as there is not continuity in the personality. John Smith is not to be regarded as the reincarnation of George Washington, even tho some of the lime in their bones may really be the same. In fact, M. Finot's investigation leaves the great problem of life and death about where it has been for centuries past. Still, we are told, he has written a noteworthy book. Says the reviewer:

"The terror of death comes from the fear of the unknown, nourished by legends and superstitions, by artists, by religions—a product of badly trained human thought and of incorrect definitions accepted without sufficient investigation. This terror of death, bound up with the horrors of hell and inseparable from the fearful accompaniments of departure from life . . . can be weakened, if not entirely rooted out. Death, regarded in a measure as a new phase of life and as its continuation under forms made accessible to our understanding, would contain the treasures of peace. As a source of consolation, it will defend us against pessimism. . . . As faith in the immortality of the soul grows weaker, we shall find ourselves, from the sociologic point of view, forced to make up for it by faith in the immortality of the body.

"The author . . . gives us all the solutions of this problem that the science of to-day has been able to furnish, even opening the vast and vague horizon of the science of to-morrow, by telling us of the attempts at the synthesis of living matter, of the curious experiments made recently in America on the germination of unfecundated eggs, and finally of speculations on the life of inorganic matter. It is because he has chosen to take his stand on the ground of positive science that he has perhaps not succeeded in making of death the negligible incident that he has promised.

"Thus M. Finot reminds us at the outset that the duration of life is increasing and that cases of extreme longevity are more numerous than is generally believed. Doubtless; but death will come at last, and the cases of centenarians interest us in much the same way as the numbers that draw huge prizes in a lottery. Old age, M. Metchnikoff has recently told us, is a special form of disease. Perhaps; but it is an incurable disease, and a mortal one. . . . . .

"Only one thing interests us—our personality, made up of the consciousness of present existence and of memory; and it is just this personality which is everything and yet is nothing, which disappears in sleep and illness, which doubles and changes by hypnotism—a sort of fluorescent screen whose luminosity is connected with the processes of disaggregation and oxidation of a group of nerve-cells—this personality is just that which vanishes on the rupture of the consensus of the cells. This is why nothing in the world is so high as man, who understands vaguely the certainty of this inevitable fact.

"Doubtless matter is immortal . . . and being revivified continually by solar heat, it is destined to live without end; doubtless also no form of energy is lost, and what has been vital activity will live eternally in the form of undulations and vibrations that nothing can annihilate, in the limitless spaces of the universe.

"But what man must have, what he gets with his religious creeds or what he seeks in occultism or spiritualism, is a belief in the conservation of psychic personality, with the consciousness of existence and its train of recollections—not the deceptive metempsychosis which is all that positive science offers us, with a future in the fauna of the tomb or in some undulation of the ether.

"Still we do not reproach M. Finot with not having given us the solution desired by the man who does not want to die, and with not having solved problems that are at present insoluble and will probably remain so always. We ought rather to praise him for keeping closely within the domain of scientific fact, and for having presented to us in the most consoling light the fact that death is a stage in the evolution of living matter and that it does not end anything at all; that the living being starts on the road toward death as soon as it is born, just as a house begins to deteriorate as soon as it is built; that the passage from life, according to the most certain evidence, is neither painful nor horrible, for only illness is dangerous, and not death; and that it is not the act of wisdom to hasten death by the fear of dying."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HYGIENE OF THE HANDKERCHIEF.

WE are making our pockets into nests of microbes by using handkerchiefs as we do—so we are warned in the *Revue d'Hygiène* by M. Vallin. What we ought to do, he says, is to carry detachable india-rubber pockets and disinfect them at intervals, never using the same pocket both for clean and soiled handkerchiefs. The *Revue Scientifique*, in a notice of this article, says:

"The spittoon is without doubt very useful. . .; but it has been demonstrated that expectoration hurls out to a distance of a yard or more virulent vesicles that remain floating in air like little soap-bubbles. On the other hand, the handkerchief is a repugnant object, and the Japanese make fun of Europeans who carefully preserve in their pockets the excretions of their noses, mouths, throats, and bronchial tubes. . . . M. Jorissenne remarks that the same handkerchief does service in wiping dust from the face or in removing sweat or tears from it; and in rubbing off a spot of dirt from one's clothes after moistening it with saliva; we shake it in token of joy, adieu, or admiration. . . . . .

"But, says M. Jorissenne, we do not limit ourselves to these eccentricities. You put your dirty handkerchief in one of your pockets, not always the same one, perhaps, with other articles. And ladies, who usually have only one pocket in a dress, thrust it in among the collection of small articles that seems to be a necessity to them. This is done by the most careful people, by those who are most easily disgusted, by the most intelligent men as well as by the foolish. Later, when it is thought necessary, the soiled handkerchief is replaced by another, a clean one, which you slide into the pocket that all your soiled handkerchiefs have previously occupied. You still regard it as a clean handkerchief when you take it out of your pocket, and you offer it to the first friend who is in need of it. Have you thought what a bacteriologist would say to this? This handkerchief that is supposed to be clean will soil your hands when you use it. Your pockets are receptacles where, in a warm, dark, and moist environment, there accumulate the germs collected by your handkerchiefs. Ah! it is not wonderful that the origin of diseases is so difficult to discover in the majority of ordinary cases. . . . . .

"Our fathers' handkerchiefs were huge, many-colored cloths, that dried for weeks in their vast pockets before being washed. In the time of Louis XIV. everybody did not use them, and they were regarded as luxuries; sometimes there was only one to an entire family. The Japanese are ahead of us; they have little paper handkerchiefs, made at home, and used only once; but after use they are thrown anywhere—on the floor, out of the window, in the garden, wherever it happens. These contaminated handkerchiefs are agents of propagation for a host of diseases, and so we may turn the laugh on the Japanese.

"Two forms of remedy present themselves: a small bag, easily opened and closed, or a similar pocket, impermeable and susceptible of being disinfected without rapid deterioration. India-rubber would be the most convenient material. The pocket could be fastened by a button or other device, whence it could be removed for disinfection. Clean handkerchiefs, of small size,

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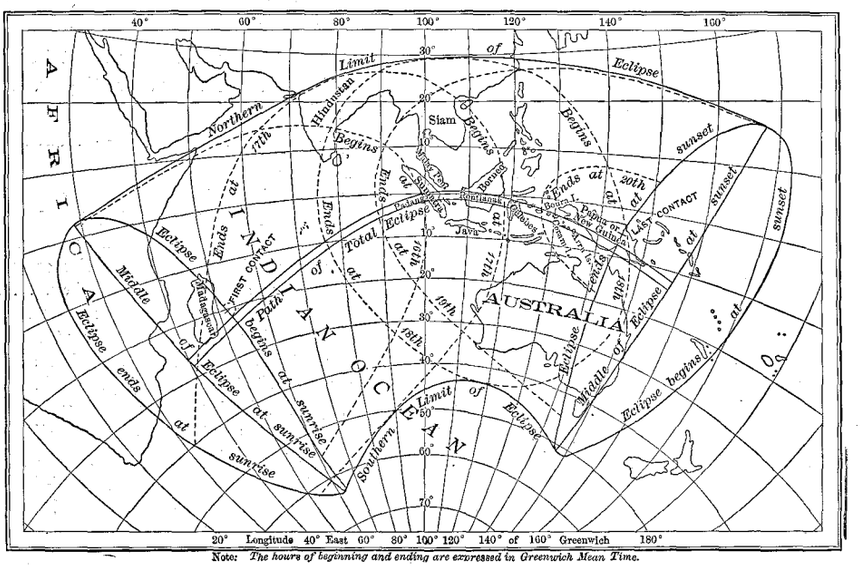
could be kept in a pocket not less clean, separate, and used only for this purpose. They could be contained or not in a protective case and should be sufficient in number for a day's needs.

"M. Vallin observes that there is a great amount of truth in all this, with a certain degree of exaggeration. It will be a difficult task to alter our customs in this regard. Altho the fashion has somewhat changed, let us not forget that, thirty years ago, ladies at a ball were accustomed to hold in their hands a lace handkerchief worth several hundred francs. Was not this a singular idea—to exhibit such an object as a measure of the good taste and the wealth of the one who carried it, and who, besides, took good care not to use it? An ingenious critic of the period suggested that it be replaced by paper—that is to say, a bank note."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THIS YEAR'S CELESTIAL PROGRAM.

THE usual number of interesting astronomical events are to take place in the heavens during 1901. We learn from a summary in *Popular Astronomy* (January) that these include two eclipses of the sun, one of the moon, and a "lunar appulse." The last-named phenomenon, the name of which is unfamiliar to the laity, is a kind of abortive eclipse. It will occur on May 3, but it will not be visible in the United States. "The moon will pass through the penumbra of the earth's shadow, almost touching the umbra on the south side. The northern portion of the moon will thus be perceptibly darkened for a short time." The appulse will not be visible in the United States.



Note: *The hours of beginning and ending are expressed in Greenwich Mean Time.*

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, MAY 17, 1901.

The first of the two solar eclipses of the year, due on May 17, is, we are told, one of the most important of the new century because of the long duration of totality, 6 minutes 26.8 seconds at maximum. It will not be visible on this side of the globe, nor in Europe. The only available places from which it can be observed on land are the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and New Guinea the most favorable being Sumatra.

The eclipse of the moon, October 27, will be only partial, and will also be invisible in the United States. The second eclipse of the sun, November 10, will be "annular"; that is, the rim of the sun will show as a bright ring around the whole body of the moon. It also will be invisible in the United States, tho it ends in our new possessions, the path of the "annulus" terminating on the island of Luzon.

Five comets come to perihelion this year, but it is doubtful whether any of them will be seen. Of these, Brorsen's is due in January, Denning's in June, and Encke's in September. Of other heavenly bodies, the greatest importance attaches just now to the tiny asteroid (433) Eros, because of the observations undertaken in nearly all the prominent observatories to determine its parallax, which is very important as a means of calculating the distance of the sun. Says the writer:

"The planet was at opposition October 30, but did not reach its point nearest approach to the earth until December 26, when the distance was only 0.315 of the earth's distance from the sun, or 29,300,000 miles. The planet continues to approach the sun until February 7, and as its distance from the earth increases very slowly after opposition it will continue to be observed for parallax for a couple of months yet."

As to meteors, the Leonid shower, judging from the past two years' experience, will probably not be very remarkable; still it will be possible, no doubt, to observe a few, perhaps dozens, of meteors on the nights of November 13 to 16. The Perseids, with a maximum on August 10, will also be visible.

STEAM, COLD WATER, AND COLLAPSE.

IT is a common school-room experiment to produce a partial vacuum in a glass globe by filling it with steam, corking it, and then pouring cold water over it. The steam condenses and leaves nothing in the greater part of the flask but a little water vapor at low tension. If the experiment were tried in a thin metallic vessel, the atmospheric pressure would be likely to collapse it with a loud report. This result, according to an editorial in *Cassier's Magazine*, has happened accidentally more than once, to the intense mystification of all concerned. It says:

"A few years ago, a 66-inch diameter by 30-foot oil-tank of its own volition undertook to play the rôle of a surface condenser—very much to its discomfiture. It was a new tank at the works of the manufacturer, undergoing the usual preliminary test, steam being introduced and maintained at twenty pounds. All leaks at rivets and seams were marked and rapidly calked. While this was in progress the whistle sounded the noon hour, followed by the usual stampede. The foreman in charge took the necessary precaution to close the steam-supply valve.

"It was a beautiful April noonday, but out of an almost solitary cloud came the proverbial April shower. It literally poured for less than a minute. 'The unexpected' happened. Now it was not reasonable for the men in charge to anticipate what might, and actually did, happen, namely, the total collapse of the tank with a report that startled the community into the belief that a battery of boilers had exploded. Even had the play of the elements been foreseen, it was not reasonable to suppose that a sufficient vacuum would be created within the tank to produce collapse, since only a preliminary stage of the test had been reached. . . . However, by a rare coincidence, all the elements for a demonstration were present. First, by the introduction of steam, all the air was driven out of the uncalked joints; then the expansion of iron from the heat of the steam closed up such leaks as workmen had not reached. The shower was properly timed, and of sufficient intensity and duration to condense all the steam and produce a vacuum, after which the shell yielded to still greater distortion, and finally collapsed from end to end, bending and breaking both heads.

"A similar incident is related by a man who was interested in the installation of a steam-plant, and who detailed the ever-present small boy on an errand to replenish the oil supply from a shop close at hand. The lad, seizing an empty gallon can and

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holding it for a moment under the boiler gage-cock, blew a charge of dry steam into it, by way of cleansing the receptacle; then, quickly inserting the cork, he started on his mission at a run. The road led directly through a covered bridge, spanning a stream of water. The dampness of the place condensed the vapor confined in the can, and it collapsed with a loud report. The boy returned with a look of terror on his face and holding by the handle a flat plate, the remains of what a few moments before was a bright and symmetrical gallon can. However, the lesson was lost on him, as he could never quite understand what hit his can."

THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOON.

ALTHO the great telescope of the Paris Exposition has not made such a noise in the scientific world as its projectors expected, it has possibilities still before it, and already photographs of the moon have been taken with it that are larger than any obtained before. The story of the telescope is told in *The Strand Magazine* by M. François Deloncle, who first conceived the idea of its construction. M. Deloncle introduced the motion in the French chamber of deputies in 1892, authorizing the recent World's Fair. After noting this fact, he goes on to say:

"I felt that it was not sufficient that the Exhibition of 1900 should be exclusively an artistic triumph; it must also, if possible, mark an epoch in history by bringing science, which bids fair to completely revolutionize the world in the near future, home to the popular mind. For a long time I revolved various schemes in my mind, rejecting one after another as impracticable. A chance visit I paid one day to the Paris Observatory was the means of deciding the point for me.

"At this celebrated establishment, as most people who are interested in the question are aware, M. Loewy has been engaged for some years past in compiling an elaborate atlas of the moon's surface from photographs taken by the large jointed equatorial telescope. Astronomy having long been one of my favorite distractions, M. Loewy's work possessed a special charm for me.

"'With an instrument of double the power of this you could, no doubt, obtain even better results?' I said to M. Loewy.

"'Certainly,' was the answer.

"'And if the telescope were three or four or six times as powerful, or better still, no doubt?'

"'Naturally; but such an instrument is not likely to be forthcoming for a long time.'

"At that moment my resolution was taken. . . . . .

"I lost no time in drawing up the first preliminary outline of the scheme. As I anticipated, the project at once captured the popular imagination, and 'La lune à un mètre!' became in a day one of those catchwords that fly round the world as fast as the electric telegraph can take them. If the public was sympathetic, however, it was far otherwise with most of the specialists, who almost stigmatized the whole scheme as the wild dream of a visionary, incapable of being realized in practise. At first, in my enthusiasm, I was inclined to pooh-pooh all these objections, but the farther I pursued my investigations the more clearly did I perceive how well-grounded some, if not all of them, were.

"At every door at which I knocked I obtained a similar answer.

"'Impossible to make lenses such as you require,' I was assured in Paris, in Dublin, and in New York.

"'Impossible to polish such lenses, even supposing they could be made.'

"'Impossible to poise such a telescope as you describe.'

"'Impossible to see anything through it if it were poised.'"

Persistence, however, overcame all these "impossibilities." The lenses were made of the size wished and polished by machinery specially invented for the purpose. The difficulty of poising a telescope 200 feet in length was met by utilizing an invention of the physicist, Foucault, known as the siderostat, which is a mirror that can be turned in any direction. The celestial bodies are reflected in this, and their images are thus observed instead of themselves. While the telescope remains always fixed, the mirror turns. At last the day of trial came. To resume the writer's narrative:

"As is invariably the case, whenever an innovation that sets at naught old-established theories is brought forward, the prophecies of failure were many and loud, and I had more than a suspicion that my success would cause less satisfaction to others than to myself. Better than any one else I myself was cognizant of the unpropitious conditions in which my instrument had to work. The proximity of the river, the dust raised by hundreds of thousands of trampling feet, the trepidation of the soil from the working of the machinery, the changes in temperature, the glare from the thousands of electric lamps in close proximity—each of these circumstances, and many others of a more technical nature, which it would be tedious to enumerate, but which were no less important, would have been more than sufficient to make any astronomer despair of success, even in the observatories where all the surroundings are chosen with the utmost care. . . . . .

REDUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, TWO FEET SQUARE, OF THE MOON, TAKEN AUGUST 17, 1900, AT 4 A.M.

"In the dark, square chamber at the other end of the instrument, 200 feet away, into which the eyepiece of the instrument opened, I had taken my station with two or three friends. An attendant at the telephone stood waiting at my elbow to transmit my orders to his colleague in charge of the levers that regulated the siderostat and its mirror. The moon had risen now, and her silvery glory shone and sparkled in the mirror.

"'A right declension,' I ordered. The telephone bell rang in reply.

"'Slowly—still slower—now to the left—enough—again a right declension—slower—stop now—very, very slowly.'

"On the square ground-glass plate before our eyes the moon's image gradually crept up from one corner until it had overspread the glass completely. And there we stood in the center of Paris examining the surface of our satellite, with all its craters and valleys and bleak desolation! I had won the day!

"On August 14 the first of a successful series of direct photographs, two feet square, three times as large as the largest that had ever hitherto been taken, was obtained by M. C. Le Morvan, the distinguished astronomer who has long been M. Loewy's right hand at the Paris Observatory.

"For me, at least, the appearances noted in these photographs completely reestablish and confirm the old theory that the moon is but a mass of volcanic basalt, without atmosphere and without life, another proof of the universality of the law of growth and decay, and an awe-inspiring example of what our own planet may some day be when more cycles of millions of years have rolled by."

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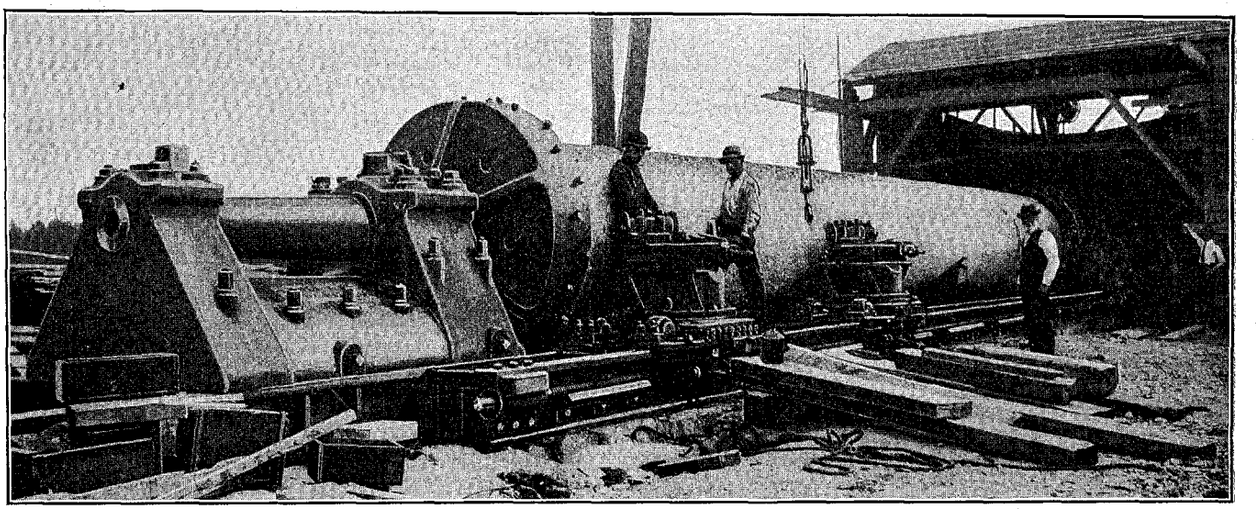
A LATHE FOR TURNING STONE COLUMNS.

A MONSTER lathe has been designed especially to turn the stone pillars of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City. Says *The Scientific American*, in describing the work:

"The quarrying, turning, transportation, and erection of the thirty-two granite columns of the choir presented may difficulties, as each weighs two thirds as much as the obelisk in Central Park, usually known as 'Cleopatra's Needle,' and the successful solution of the questions involved may be regarded as a remarkable feat of engineering. . . . The eastern end of the choir is a semicircle, and on the massive foundations will rest great monolithic columns, 54 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, each weighing 160 tons. . . . The blank shown in our engraving measured 64 feet in length and was 8 feet 6 inches in thickness one way by 7 feet the other, and weighed 310 tons. To turn an enormous mass like this required the construction of a lathe of vast proportions. It was designed and patented by E. R. Cheney and H. A. Spiller, of Boston, and was built by the Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

"The lathe is 86 feet long, weighs 135 tons, and swings 6 feet 6 inches by 60 feet long. Eight tools are used, each taking a 3-inch cut, so that the column is reduced 2 feet each time the cutters traverse the entire length of the bed. . . . . .

"The corners are roughly dressed off by hand, and the stone begins its six weeks of dressing and polishing. As the stone revolves, it imparts a rotary motion to the cutting disks or tools. The cut is really a splintering of the stone, and three inches of the granite are removed at each cut. After the column is shaped it is polished with hardened steel shot, held in position by a kind of cup carried in the tool-holder. The final polishing is done with the aid of emery and water. When cutting, one and three-quarter revolutions are made a minute, and when polishing, three revolutions. The lathe is driven by a 50 horse-power engine, and, notwithstanding the great weight and friction of the moving parts, the lathe runs for about fifteen seconds after the belt is thrown off the pulley."



THE LATHE TURNING THE FIRST COLUMN. VIEW OF TAILSTOCK.

Man an "Associative Memory."—It is asserted by Professor Loeb, of Chicago University, that man is merely an associative memory, the human personality being only a "phrase for the fact that certain constituents of memory are more constantly or more frequently produced than others." This statement has provoked wide comment. By making it, says the Chicago *Journal* (January 2), the professor "forfeits all right to respectful consideration. It goes on to say: "Science may convince us that man is a mechanism composed of material elements; but when science attempts to make us believe that man is a mere mechanism, merely material, it flies in the face of facts every human being of his own experience knows to be as true as the fact that the red blood is coursing in his veins." Other papers are more interested in the fact that Professor Loeb's opinions, which he avows to be materialistic, are received without protest from the faculty of the University, which is, nominally at least, a denominational institution.

Submarine Telephony: Another Failure.—In spite of propositions to telephone from New York to London, we are still unable to talk under water more than a few miles. The obstacle is what electricians call static induction. A scientific man of repute, as noted in these columns, recently read a paper before one of the electrical societies, setting forth a method of overcoming this trouble; but, altho the papers report that he has received half a million or so for his invention, his suggestion has not yet materialized, and the solution of the problem seems as far off as ever. Says *Electricity* (January 9), in discussing a recent futile attempt:

"As every electrician is aware, the static induction in a long submarine telephone cable changes the quick, short sound-waves into long, slow vibrations impossible for the human ear to detect. This was forcibly demonstrated in a recent attempt to telephone under the Gulf of Mexico from Havana, Cuba, to Key West, Fla. The experiment was made by a representative of the Southern Bell Telephone Company of Atlanta, Ga. Two long-distance telephones of the most approved type were used, one instrument being connected with a cable in the office at Key West, and the other with the Havana end of the same cable. The report states that after repeated trials and by the aid of a vivid imagination the words 'Hello' and 'I don't understand you' were distinguished as coming from the operator at Havana, but all further attempts at conversation proved fruitless and the experiment was abandoned. The representative of the Bell Company is reported as saying that the voices sounded muffled and were merely indistinguishable blurred sounds. From the above it will be seen this experiment was no more successful than one made some time ago—to telephone by cable between Dry Tortugas and Key West. As the distance between Havana and Key West is less than two hundred miles and the distance across the Atlantic ten times as great, as may readily be inferred, it will probably be some time before telephonic communication is established between this country and Great Britain, unless by some such costly scheme as suggested by Mr. Edison a couple of years ago, namely, by means of a chain of innumerable relay ships."

"THAT some of the planets may be inhabited," says *The Scientific American*, "is possible, and there is nothing in our present knowledge of electricity absolutely to forbid the hope that in some future day we may learn how to fling forth intelligible electrical impulses into interplanetary or even interstellar space; but it will certainly need something more than mere observations of some unexplained electrical impulses on a Colorado mountain to prove to a demonstration either the one proposition or the other."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

AN account of the religious side of Queen Victoria's character has just been written by the Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKennal, a distinguished Congregational minister of Bowden, England, and president of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of Great Britain. Dr. MacKennal (in *The Congregationalist*, January 26) says:

"A prosperous reign is a sore trial to the integrity of a people; we have not come out of it unscathed. We might have been destroyed by it, but we have had a monarch whose personal character has been a standing witness for virtue and godliness, and whose influence has always been exerted in favor of whatsoever things are true and honorable and pure and holy and of good report.

"The Queen had to choose her husband, and the soundness of her heart and judgment is seen in her choice of Prince Albert. He brought the simplicity of Lutheran piety and the largeness of German culture to refine the hard English habit and set its judgment free. To him we owe the inscription on the Royal Exchange in London, 'The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' and the prominence of a like inscription in the Exhibition of 1851. He loved to have about him men with whom he could talk of religion, the Bible, Christian life and doctrine. A certain intellectual freedom, robustness of faith, and largeness of fellowship mark the piety of the royal household. Dean Stanley and Dr. Caird, Baron Bunsen and Archbishop Tait, and the less known Benjamin Woodward represent different churches and various religious habits, and all spoke freely with the Queen and the Prince Consort. These were, however, cultivated men; one might value their friendship for other reasons than their piety. The Queen was interested in the religion of all with whom she had to do and showed concern for humble as well as for scholarly godliness. When one of her servants died at Windsor, she sent for the minister of the Congregational church, of which the woman had been a member, and asked him to conduct a funeral service in the porch before the body was sent away for burial, and she herself was present. Her religious tastes have also been simple. She has herself told us how her heart rose into her throat when Norman McLeod prayed without a book for her and her children.

"The simplicity and directness of her religious life are the more noticeable because she has been a strict observer of court etiquette. She has regarded the restrictions of her position, and has not attended dissenting places of worship, as have some of her family, both before and after her. Nonconformists have no good ground for resentment of this. They have seen in the personal respect she has paid to Nonconformists, and in her insistence that they should be recognized on public occasions, both what was her own feeling and what her policy in regard to them. One of those on the steps of St. Paul's in 1897 remembered an incident which had happened at Windsor ten years before. 'The three denominations,' as they are called—Baptist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian—have the right of access to the throne in recognition of their services in establishing the present dynasty. They wished to offer addresses to her Majesty on her first jubilee, and were invited to go up, in company with several other deputations. It was a various gathering which went to court that day. There were lords-lieutenants of counties and mayors of boroughs, heads of learned societies, the Scottish and Irish Universities, the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Society and many others, last of all came five fishermen from Grimsby, in blue jerseys, who were there to represent the North Sea industries. The first to be presented were the lords-lieutenants and the mayors. The Queen received them seated. But when the 'representatives of religious bodies' were announced she rose and received them and their addresses standing. The act was intended to be significant. Perhaps not one of these men was known to her even by name; they had come from the dissenting churches and the undenominational societies. They were representatives of religion, and that was enough."

In a recent article on "The Religion of the World's Sovereigns" (December 22, page 776), we referred to the Queen's distinctly Broad-Church leanings in theology and to her love for hymns, of which her favorite ones were "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds," and "Wake, for the Night is Flying."

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES FOR 1900.

STATISTICS of the religious bodies of the United States have lately been prepared by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Bliss, one of the managers of the Ecumenical Conference on Missions. Dr. Bliss has become recognized as an authority on church statistics; but his figures, tho interesting, are criticized by some writers as lacking in clearness of presentation. The more fully tabulated statistics of Dr. H. K. Carroll will appear somewhat later in the New York *Christian Advocate*. Dr. Bliss's chief table, as published in *The Independent*, is as follows:

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE I.—MINISTERS, CHURCHES, AND COMMUNICANTS IN 1890 AND 1900 IN THE UNITED STATES ONLY.

Denominations.	Ministers.		Churches.		Members.	
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.
Adventists:						
Seventh Day	284	372	995	1,470	28,991	55,316
Life and Advent Union	50	60	28	33	1,018	3,000
Armenians	7	15	6	21	335	8,500
Baptists:						
Regular (North)	6,685	7,415	7,907	9,374	800,450	973,820
Regular (South)	8,957	12,058	16,238	18,963	1,280,066	1,608,413
Regular (Colored)	5,468	14,351	12,533	15,654	1,348,989	1,864,600
Seventh Day	115	119	106	115	9,143	8,991
Freewill	1,493	1,619	1,304	1,486	87,898	85,109
General	332	450	399	550	21,362	28,000
Separate	19	113	24	103	1,599	6,479
Brethren in Christ (River)	128	152	78	78	2,688	4,000
Catholics:						
Roman Catholics	9,166	11,636	10,245	12,062	6,242,267	8,610,226
Independent Catholics:						
Polish Branch	.....	19	.....	18	.....	15,000
Old Catholics	1	6	4	5	665	10,000
Catholics: Reformed	8	6	8	6	1,000	1,500
Christians	1,435	1,248	1,424	1,520	103,722	111,835
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	.....	55	.....	50	.....	40,000
Christian Scientists	26	12,000	221	600	8,724	*1,000,000
Church of God	522	460	479	580	22,511	38,000
Church of the New Jerusalem	119	143	154	173	7,095	7,679
Congregationalists	5,058	5,614	4,868	5,604	512,771	629,874
Disciples of Christ	3,773	6,528	7,246	10,528	871,017	1,149,982
Dunkards:						
German Baptists (Conservative)	1,622	2,612	729	850	61,101	95,000
German Baptists (Old Order)	237	150	135	100	4,411	3,500
German Baptists (Progressive)	224	231	128	173	8,089	12,787
Episcopalians:						
Protestant Episcopal	4,146	4,961	5,019	6,686	532,054	716,431
Reformed Episcopal	78	103	83	104	8,435	9,743
Evangelical Bodies:						
Evangelical Association	1,235	1,052	2,310	1,806	133,313	118,865
United Evangelical Church	432	478	1,000	985	54,000	60,093
Friends: Orthodox	1,113	1,279	794	820	80,655	91,868
German Evangelical Synod	680	909	870	1,129	187,432	203,574
Greek Church:						
Greek Orthodox	1	4	1	4	100	20,000
Russian Orthodox	13	41	12	58	13,504	45,000
Jews	200	301	533	570	†130,496	‡211,627
Latter-Day Saints:						
Mormons	543	1,700	425	796	144,352	300,000
Reorganized Church	1,500	2,200	431	600	21,773	45,500
Lutherans:						
General Synod	966	1,226	1,424	1,568	164,640	194,442
United Synod in the South	201	215	414	390	37,457	38,639
General Council	1,153	1,156	2,044	2,019	324,846	370,409
Synodical Conference	1,282	2,029	1,934	2,650	357,153	581,029
Independent Synods	989	2,084	2,779	4,496	346,976	481,359
Total	4,591	6,710	8,595	11,123	1,231,072	1,665,878
Mennonites:						
Mennonite	336	418	246	288	17,078	22,443
Amish	228	365	97	124	10,101	13,051
Reformed	43	43	34	34	11,655	1,680
General Conference	95	138	45	79	5,670	10,395
Bundes Conference	37	41	12	16	1,388	3,050
Defenseless	18	20	9	11	856	1,176
Brethren in Christ	31	45	45	82	1,113	2,953
Methodists:						
Methodist Episcopal	15 423	17,521	22,844	26,021	2,240,354	2,716,437
Union American M. E.	32	63	35	61	2,279	2,675
African M. E.	3,321	5,659	4,124	5,775	452,725	673,504
African Union Methodist Protestant	40	80	27	70	3,415	2,000
African M. E. Zion	1,565	3,155	1,587	2,906	349,788	536,271
Methodist Protestant	1,441	1,647	1,924	2,400	141,989	181,316
Wesleyan Methodist	600	587	342	506	16,492	17,201
Methodist Episcopal South	4,801	6,041	12,688	14,244	1,209,976	1,457,864
Congregational Methodist	150	210	150	240	8,765	20,000
Colored M. E.	1,800	2,187	1,653	1,300	129,383	199,206
Primitive Methodist	60	65	78	92	4,764	6,470
Free Methodist	657	944	620	1,123	22,110	28,588
Evangelist Missionary	47	87	3	13	951	4,600

* [An error for 100,000.]

† Families. ‡ Families estimated. Population, 1,058,135.

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TABLE I.—*Continued.*

Denominations.	MINISTERS.		CHURCHES.		MEMBERS.	
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.
Moravians	114	118	94	111	11,781	14,817
Presbyterians:						
Presbyterian in U. S. A. (Northern)	5,934	7,335	6,717	7,469	788,224	973,433
Cumberland Presbyterian	1,861	1,734	2,791	2,957	164,940	180,192
Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored)	393	400	224	150	12,956	39,000
Welsh Calvinistic	100	105	187	185	12,722	12,000
United Presbyterian	731	918	866	911	94,402	115,901
Presbyterian in U.S. (South)	1,129	1,461	2,391	2,959	179,721	225,890
Associate Ref. Syn. of the South	133	104	116	131	8,501	11,344
Ref. Pres. in U. S. (Synod).	124	124	115	113	10,574	9,790
Ref. Pres. in N. A. (Gen. Syn.)	29	33	33	36	4,602	5,000
Ref. Pres. (Covenanted)	1	1	4	1	37	40
Ref. Pres in U.S and Canada	1	1	1	1	600	608
Ref. Pres. (Russellites)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Reformed:						
Ref. in America (Dutch)	558	698	572	619	92,970	107,594
Ref. in U. S. (German)	880	1,082	1,510	1,660	204,018	243,545
Christian Reformed	68	96	99	145	12,470	18,096
Salvation Army	.....	2,689	329	753	8,742	40,000
United Brethren:						
United Brethren in Christ	2,267	1,879	3,731	4,229	202,474	243,841
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	531	670	795	817	22,807	226,643
Unitarians	515	550	421	459	67,749	71,000
Universalists	708	735	956	764	49,194	48,426

The Independent later corrects the figures relating to the Christian Scientists, giving the official enrolment of the body as 100,000 and the number of adherents as "from 400,000 to 500,000." It remarks editorially:

"The census of 1890 gave the total population as 62,622,250, and the figures for the current year are 76,295,220, a growth during the ten years of 13,672,970, or twenty-one and eight-tenths per cent. In the table of percentages it will be seen that this is exceeded by the Congregationalists, Disciples, Episcopalians, Lutherans, several Presbyterian bodies, and almost all the colored churches, Baptist and Methodist, while several others come close to it. On the other hand, when we look at the rate of increase in the past year the situation is very different. Any comparison here must be of the nature of an estimate; yet assuming that the increase in the ten years in general population may be equally divided, the growth of the past year would be 1,360,000, or about one and eight-tenths per cent. A look at the second table of percentages makes it apparent that with the exception of some of the small denominations, in which any growth at all means a considerable percentage, the only churches that have kept up with the population are the Disciples, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Lutherans, the Southern Presbyterian Church, and the Roman Catholics. Of these the Lutherans and Roman Catholics owe a considerable proportion of their growth to immigration, so that the list of churches whose normal growth has been even equal to the growth in population is very small."

The Watchman (Baptist) takes exception to the classification of religious bodies adopted by *The Independent*, and claims that a fair statement will give the first place among Protestant denominations to the Baptists. Grouping together as one organic body the regular Baptist Church (North), the regular Baptist Church (South), and the regular (Colored) Baptist Church, but viewing the several Methodist bodies as separate organisms, it says:

"Of the separately organized bodies the Baptists stand first with 4,446,833 members; the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) reports 2,716,437; the Methodist Episcopal (South), 1,457,864; the Presbyterians (North), 973,433; the Disciples of Christ, 1,149,982; the Protestant Episcopalians, 716,431; and the Congregationalists, 629,874. . . . *The Watchman* several years ago exposed the error and unfairness of this method, and *The Independent* modified its statistics so as to show the real strength and standing of the Baptist denomination in this country. We regret that it has returned to its former misleading practise. As we before showed, it is not true nor accurate. It does not give the strength of the Baptists correctly, even according to the arbitrary and groundless division adopted. It is to be much regretted that these otherwise valuable statistics should be marred by this display of denominational prejudice."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"A study of the percentages of increase seem to show that the large and well-established denominations are holding their own, while the smaller and more narrowly sectarian bodies as a rule are falling off. The Seventh-Day Baptists, the Free-Will Baptists, the German Baptists (old order), the Welsh Calvinistic, the Reformed Presbyterian, all show losses, and others have made insignificant gains. The most notable growth among the Protestant bodies has been that of the Disciples of Christ, who have increased from 871,017 to 1,149,982, a gain of 32 per cent. The Congregationalists, whose numbers have never equaled their influence, have increased at the rate of 23 per cent. The percentages show several remarkable developments due to immigration. The Armenians have increased from 335 to 8,500, or 2,434 per cent., and the Orthodox Greek Church from 100 to 20,000, or 19,900 per cent., 14,000 of the additions being made in 1900. Later and more complete statistics for 1900 will make further analysis possible, but even these imperfect data are interesting as showing in a rough way the general drift of religion in the United States."

The New York *Times* says:

"On the whole, the showing is good, but not good enough to give much cause for self-gratulation to those who count themselves the 'sweet elected few.' They are holding their own so far, but if they are going to continue to do so, still more inherit the earth, they have, in the parlance of the street, got to hustle. The first essential in hustling is recognition of the actual situation. That is before the churches. Next week is to be the week of prayer. With no irreverence we would recommend the churches to precede that exercise with a pretty careful stock-taking. They are, most of them, just within the limits of bankruptcy. That may or may not be subject for encouragement; it can hardly be one for gratulation. They may well remember the old motto, 'Laborare est orare,' and remember that work comes before prayer."

THE LARGEST SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN THE WORLD.

THE largest and oldest Sunday-school in the world, says Mr. W. T. Stead, is that at Stockport, a large borough town not far from Manchester, England. It has this year the names of 3,328 pupils on its books, of whom 1,574 are boys and 1,754 girls. About this parent school are grouped four other affiliated schools containing 1,304 pupils. The school has a staff of 223 men and 216 women teachers.

In *The Youth's Companion* (January 10), Mr. Stead describes the school, which is a strictly undenominational institution, affiliated to no sect and supported by those of all sects. The Apostles' Creed is repeated at the morning service by all the children; "but there is nothing in tone, temper, or forms of the school that would jar upon the most sensitive Methodist, Congregationalist, or Baptist." Great stress is laid upon personal consecration and the acceptance of service for Christ. Mr. Stead writes:

"The Sunday-school, indeed, has become more and more of a church in itself, lacking the administration of the sacraments. The day on which I visited the school, the service began at about a quarter-past nine in the morning, and the school closed at about half-past eleven. After the pupils had left, the superintendents met in the board room as a committee of management, which did not adjourn until after the noon hour. In the afternoon the school meets at two o'clock, and continues in session until half-past three. In the evening there is no session, altho religious services are often held in the spacious building. . . . The school has three red-letter days: the day of the annual sermon—the third Sunday in November—when a collection of twenty-five hundred dollars is taken; that of the annual procession through the town about the middle of June, and that of the annual concert in December. Each of these days is regarded almost in the light of a civic festival.

"The school has an annual income of about seventy-five hundred dollars, raised chiefly by the annual collection and by subscriptions. It keeps up its numbers year after year. It is esti-

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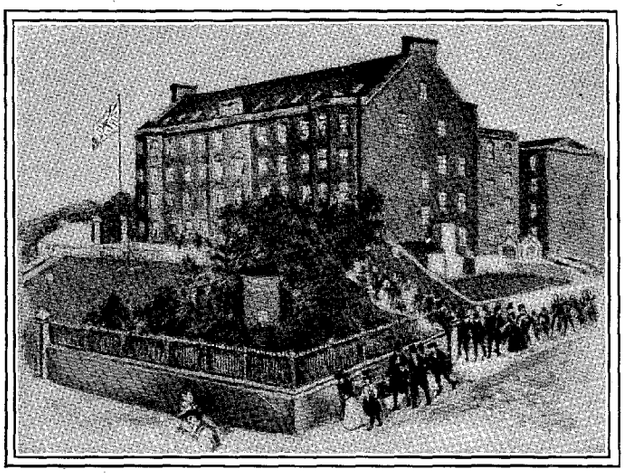
mated that the annual loss from deaths, removals, and other causes is about six hundred and fifty. But this is always made good by newcomers. Sunday-school workers will be interested in a broad description of the distinctive characteristics of the school. Its first notable feature is that it has no master—no one in authority over it. Never was there a more uncompromising, consistent democratic organization. No parson or superintendent is allowed to lord it over this religious republic. The trustees, who consist of all who subscribe twenty pounds or upward to its fund, and the other subscribers every year elect a committee. The trustees and the committee elect what are called visitors, whose duty it is to preside over the various class-rooms, and the trustees, committee, and visitors, of whom there are forty-one, meet as a board of management every Sunday after morning school. The visitors select the teachers, and the teachers every year elect three general inspectors. The only other officials are the secretary and treasurer. No one is ever elected for more than twelve months, altho all are eligible for reelection. The general inspectors are practically superintendents, but their power is limited, and in cases of discipline they report to the board. Only elected persons have any voice in the management of the school; no elected person has any autocratic authority,



THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING AT STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.

Courtesy of *The Youth's Companion*.

and every elected person can be turned out of office twelve months after election.

"The second notable thing about the school is that it is in reality a congress of federated schools. There are fifty separate class-rooms, each with its own organization of visitor, teachers, and pupils. Each of these separate cells forms part of the general organization, all are supervised by the general inspectors and all take part in the opening and closing services. Promotion takes place from one class-room to another on the recommendation of the teacher, subject to the approval of the visitor; but for purposes of teaching each class-room is virtually an independent school. The combination of local autonomy for the small unit, with close federation for common worship and common service, is one of the secrets of the success of the school.

"A third distinctive characteristic of the school is that it still preserves the teaching of writing as well as of reading. This is not, however, so prominent as formerly. The copy-books are still served out, but their use is not universal, and the object of the writing-lesson is not so much to teach writing as to impress upon the mind of the pupil some text, hymn, or moral lesson.

"Much more remarkable than the writing-lesson are the adult classes. The problem of retaining elder students has been faced and solved with unusual success. When I visited the school, I addressed the two senior classes, each containing about three hundred pupils, none of whom was under sixteen years of age. In the first and second classes no one under this age is received. In the adult class the minimum age is eighteen. The scholars are promoted step by step from the infant class until they reach the first or second class. From these classes the teachers are usually selected. Students who do not become teachers pass into the adult class, where there are gray-headed men and women who desire to keep up their connection with the school. They organize their own service, which somewhat resembles the pleasant Sunday afternoon meetings so much in vogue in England. The muster-roll of these three senior classes is over one thousand strong.

"In Stockport pupils enter the school as infants, and usually quit it only when they die. Nothing is more remarkable than the attachment of pupils to their school. When I was there I found that one family had three generations of its members represented in the ranks of the students and teachers. *The Quiver*, a popular religious periodical, recently offered a medal to any Sunday-school teacher who could show twenty years continuous service at the same school. Stockport Sunday-school received no fewer than eighty-five medals. Of the medalists, twenty-three had records of continuous service of between thirty and forty years, eight between forty and fifty, and two veterans had served continuously as teachers in the school for fifty and fifty-two years respectively.

"In connection with the Sunday-school are four libraries, containing nearly ten thousand volumes. There is also a tract depot for the sale of religious literature. Among the other institutions are a Band of Hope for the inculcation of temperance, an Improvement Society with classes for technical education, an Ambulance and First Aid to the Injured Association, and the choir; this carries on the work of the Choral Society, which for forty years was one of the most successful musical societies in the north of England."

THEISM AND EVOLUTION: MR. SPENCER'S VITAL ADMISSION.

WHILE Herbert Spencer has never called himself, or allowed others to call him, an agnostic, in the Huxley sense of the term, he has repeatedly intimated that theism is incompatible with the philosophy of evolution. He has always laid stress on the consciousness of a reality, of an absolute, behind appearances, and his well-known distinction between the knowable and the unknowable has led him to attempt a "reconciliation" between religion and science on the basis of this twofold proposition. It is certain that an inscrutable power is manifested to us in all phenomena, but the nature of this power transcends intuition and is beyond our imagination. That this doctrine is opposed to theism, revelation, and supernaturalism in religion, Mr. Spencer has always frankly recognized.

Now, the new and final edition of "First Principles," the foundation of the Spencerian system, contains a remarkable "Postscript to Part I.," in which Mr. Spencer admits that his "theological-metaphysical beliefs" are not the basis of the philosophy of evolution at all. It is, he declares, unfortunate that he did not foresee that rejection of the distinction between the knowable and the unknowable, with all that it implies, would be held to involve the rejection of evolution as an account or explanation of mere phenomena. To remove this misapprehension, he says that evolution leaves theology and metaphysics entirely on one side. To quote his paragraph on page 126*d*:

"But an account of the transformation of things . . . is simply an orderly presentation of facts; and the interpretation of the facts is nothing more than a statement of the ultimate uniformities they present, the laws to which they conform. Is the reader an atheist? The exposition of these facts will neither yield support to his belief nor destroy it. Is he a pantheist? The phenomena and the inferences as now to be set forth will not force on him any incongruous implication. Does he think that God is immanent throughout all things, from concentrating nebulæ to the thoughts of poets? Then the theory to be put before him *contains no disproof of that view*. Does he believe in a Deity who has given unchanging laws to the universe? Then he will find nothing at variance with his belief in an exposition of those laws and an account of the results."

Evolution, according to Mr. Spencer, does not involve the abandonment of theism; in which respect he dissents from the conclusions reached by Professor Haeckel and the monists repre-

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sented by the latter. The charge that his philosophy is dualistic and fails to provide a solution of the "riddle of existence" Mr. Spencer admits; but he holds dualism to be an organic necessity or unavoidable fact. He says that as intellect is framed by and for converse with phenomena it leads to nonsense when we try to use it for anything beyond phenomena. "We find it impossible to think of the world as constituted of appearances, and to exclude all thought of the reality of which they are appearances"; but when intelligence tries to form a conception of that reality, it fails. There is a constant effort to pass into the unknowable, and an equally constant inability to pass it. The riddle therefore remains unsolved, and we must be satisfied, so far as science and philosophy are concerned, with the persistent consciousness that the reality exists, tho it is impossible for us to comprehend its nature or its exact relation to appearances.

CONFLICTING MOVEMENTS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF FRANCE.

ONE of the surprises which recent months have brought to the religious world is the development of diverging movements within the Roman Catholic Church of France, some of which, it is alleged, endanger the historic name of this church as "the most faithful daughter of Rome." A number of recent conventions have been held which are viewed by Protestant journals as indicative of the existence of serious antagonisms. No comment from Roman Catholic journals has yet come to our attention. The following data are taken from the account as given and commented upon by a leading Protestant journal, the *Chronik* (Leipsic), and present, of course, the interpretation of a critic hostile to the claims of Roman Catholicism:

The most significant religious convention that has been held in France for years (says the *Chronik*) was the Priests' Congress at Bourges, attended by fully eight hundred priests. It was the meeting of that element of the Roman Catholic clergy which is not in sympathy with the ultramontane tendencies, but aims to bring the church into closer harmony with the spirit of the times. The leading church authorities frowned on this convention, which was generally regarded as an exhibition of the old liberty-loving Gallicanism that was once so powerful in the ranks of the French church. This opposition found its way into the public press, and Cassaignac wrote in the *Autorité* as follows: "This congress is an important and poorly disguised appeal to the clergy to rebel against the bishops, more or less openly. Only a prelate like the Archbishop of Bourges, who is unscrupulous and devoid of all intelligence and moral conscience, could consent to father such a convention."

Other organs of the church complained that the Government is ever ready to suppress the legitimate liberties of the church, but does nothing to suppress the agitation of the democratic abbés. Notwithstanding these denunciations, four cardinals, five archbishops, and twenty-seven bishops gave their consent to the convention, and the Pope was persuaded to grant his permission.

The addresses that were delivered, however, were of a kind that did not please the church authorities. Three leading subjects had been assigned for discussion, *Études*, *Œuvres*, *Méthodes d'Action* (Studies, Work, Methods of Action). Under the first of these, the studies of the clergy were considered, and emphasis was laid upon the duty of the clergy to make themselves thoroughly familiar with modern thought, in order to crush out the criticism so often made that Roman Catholic and modern scientific thought are irreconcilable, and to convince weak members of the church that true science is not dangerous to her interests. There are no reasons, it was said, for the deep distrust felt in many Roman Catholic circles toward modern scientific research. Without a knowledge of modern science, a true defense of the church is impossible. The weapons which the priest must use in his battle with the heretics must not be sought in the definitions of the church, but in science itself. "Why are we so foolish," it was asked, "as to declaim against our contemporaries in the language that was once in vogue in the University of Salamanca?" The *Chrétien Français* reports that one member of the convention laid before that body a list of scientific theological books for the study of the priest, and that this list included many French and German Protestant works.

The discussion on "Work" was devoted to the sociological duties of the priest, in connection with which Abbé Hemmer, of Paris, severely criticized the modern cultus of St. Anthony.

The discussion on "Methods" was intended to show the priests how to gain influence in modern life and thought, and gave wide scope for the reform ideas of many of the participants. In emphasizing the importance of this matter, the Abbé Pastoret, of Paris, declared that the masses in France were indifferent to religion, and that there was some reasons for declaring that France no longer belongs to the Roman Catholic nations. Bishop Rumeau, of Angers, said: "Fifty thousand priests every day ascend the altars and often preach the word of God; fifty thousand priests, who are the light of the world and the salt of the earth; and yet how dark the light has become, and how the salt has lost its savor! How are we to explain such sad results?" In answer to this, the Vicar-General Birot gave what proved to be the most sensational address of the convention. He said:

"If the priest wants to regain influence in the land, he must have a warm heart for his country and his times. Our patriotism is too morose. We think too much of the France of the past. Our coreligionists in other lands are not so; they live for their country and they love their homes. The French Catholics have not understood how to take part in the noblest movements of the century. We have not loved enough. Modern society has come into existence without us, and indeed in opposition to us. Instead of trying to help in the work of liberation, we have rather tried to gain supremacy over the age."

The protest that this address aroused in the Roman Catholic circles of France, says the *Chronik*, was only partially quieted by the promise that it should not be published in its original shape; but this has not prevented its appearance in the public press.

Different tendencies in the French Roman Catholic Church found expression in the Marian Congress at Lyons, held for the purpose of paying special devotion to Mary. Thirty-five bishops and five hundred priests were in attendance. France was declared to be the favored land of the holy Virgin. "As the divine Savior selected Judea to be the scene of His labors," it was said, "thus Mary has selected France, with its Lourdes, its La Valette, and so many other sacred shrines of the Coredeemer (*corédemptrice*). Our Lady is the Queen over all, just as our Savior is the Lord over all."

Mary was declared to be the Judith of the New Testament, and it is in the devotion to Mary that France must seek her rehabilitation as the leading nation of the earth.

The most pronounced anti-ultramontane movement in the French church is that of the "Former Priests," headed by the late Abbé Burrier, with the cry, "Away from Rome!" The organ of this movement, the *Chrétien Français*, in every number reports accessions, the most important during the past three months being that of the Abbé Arnaud, of St. Romans.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN "The Existence and Immortality of the Soul," by Henry Frank, head of the Independent Church movement in New York, the author argues on physiological lines that the soul is not resident in the body as a foreign substance, but is the register of the universal spiritual energy in the human organization, penetrating every minute atom. This impalpable presence becomes visible, he says, through the microscopical investigation of the blood. In the second part of the work, the author presents the psychological basis of the question, giving the data of hypnotism, telepathy, spiritualism, clairvoyance, and other subjects relating to the "borderland" of life.

MR. WU TING FANG'S assertion that some of the Christian missionaries in China and elsewhere have been "crying for vengeance" has met some denials and countercharges. Not all Christians, however, condemn Mr. Wu for his recent attitude toward the missionaries, to the indiscretions of some of whom he attributes much of the present trouble. *The Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath.) says: "Mr. Wu's explanation of the unpopularity of foreigners in China seems to us perfectly reasonable; it is the most satisfactory one that we have seen from any source. We should be sorry indeed to misrepresent Mr. Wu Ting Fang. He is a man of estimable character, and his able and honorable representation of this country should command the respect of every American citizen. He is not a Christian, but a disciple of Confucius; however, we will pay him the compliment of saying that if all Christian countries had foreign ministers like him, there would be more peace in the world than there is, more honor and justice among nations."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE WAR SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A NUMBER of papers in Great Britain still continue to speak of the Boer war as practically ended and to censure the Boers for their failure to give up a useless struggle. Others declare that the war *was* over, but has broken out afresh. The majority, however, understand that, either intentionally or in consequence of some misunderstanding, the Boers were declared conquered when they had as yet given no sign that they regarded themselves in that light. "To sum up, another hundred thousand men will have to be sent," remarks the Montreal *Herald* at the end of an account given by a returned Canadian officer. Greater severity is demanded by *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), which complains of the "ungenerous men like De Wet," who, "after beginning the war without provocation, persist in waging it when all chances of success are gone." The suggestion is also frequently made that if only the Boers could be talked to face to face they would give up the struggle; but some of the most warlike journals, like *The Saturday Review*, see nothing for it but to furnish more troops and more money. But the assumption that plenty of men are to be had is now being doubted. *The St. James's Gazette*, anything but "pro-Boer," says:

"There is room for skepticism as to the alleged enormous candidature for 'B. P.'s' [Baden-Powell's] police. Five or six times the required number, we have been constantly told, have applied, the offices are blocked, and only thoroughly good riders and shots need apply. Yet only a few hundred have so far left for the Transvaal, in spite of the innumerable hosts of first-rate men clamoring to be allowed to join. Mr. Brodrick is reported this morning to be again urgently hurrying on recruiting, and circulating leaflets to all voluntary regiments and Yeomanry brigade adjutants. . . . Let the authorities calculate the number of police probably wanted, and then double it. They have all along been given a free hand as to expense, and the popularity of the force is all a matter of money. If the constabulary can not, as alleged, live on their apparently high pay, it should be increased. There will be a saving in the end."

"There is reason to doubt that the British people know the worst about South Africa," remarks the Toronto *Globe*, and there

A REAL MESSAGE FROM MARS.

"Send me up a broom, please."

—*Westminster Gazette.*

is a general restlessness in Canada over the situation. *The Speaker* (London), one of the strongest of the Liberal organs, thinks it time to abandon the idea that the Boers must be crushed for the sake of civilization. It says:

"It is a conflict, we are told, between nineteenth-century and seventeenth-century civilization in South Africa. If the nineteenth-century civilization is the better of the two, we might have supposed from the teaching of evolution that the inferior Boer civilization would go under in the ordinary processes of competition and peaceful contact. But things didn't move fast enough, and the superior civilization had to assert itself by force of arms. War then became the criterion; but what our new moralists are blind to is that if war and the virtues that count in war are our standards, the Boers have justified absolutely their right to live as a national civilization by the courage, the endurance, and the skill they have exhibited during eighteen months."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The same game of merry-go-round.

—*Fischetto, Turin.*

The Daily Graphic thinks it is evidently a hopeless task to overcome the unreasoning prejudice of the Boers against British rule. *The Westminster Gazette* (Liberal) says:

"It is idle to keep boasting that we have established our supremacy. It is not wholly untrue, but it is a half truth which conceals the real point of importance. The Boers may be excused for believing that in the last four months the British have made less than no progress. They know that we are making no real business effort to relieve an army that is wasting with alarming rapidity. They naturally conclude that their chance is to wear the British army out by keeping at it, and by spreading the fighting over the widest area."

"By common report our troops in South Africa are 'stale,'" says the Manchester *Guardian* (Radical). The London *Standard* (Conservative) is one of the few English papers which recognize the fact that the Western, not the Eastern, part of the Cape Colony contains the larger number of Boers, and that the danger to Britain increases as the Boer forces establish themselves in the colony, even if the Afrikanders do not rise in open rebellion. *The Standard* nevertheless wonders why the Cape Boers should be willing to enter into the struggle at all. In a pamphlet published by the Stop-the-War Committee, a letter is published, written by an officer in the field, who offers this explanation:

"Imagine a French army landing in England and setting fire to Hatfield because Lord Salisbury's son or grandson was serving in the English army; imagine an inquisition established at every dwelling, and where any man was accused of being absent in the defense of his country, a French officer ordering the women and children to be turned out on a December day, and their homestead burned before their eyes. Imagine, also, thousands of the women of London and other towns collected in batches, and sent into the English camps, to Wales or Scotland, so as to embarrass the generals and terrify their husbands into surrender by the sight of their sufferings. That is what is being done all over the conquered territories under the name of English civilization!"

The London *Times* fears that "the Boer leaders will certainly countenance no negotiations while the result of their experiment in the Cape Colony remains undetermined." On the whole, continental observers find that England's chances are growing worse. Difficulty in finding men, discontent among the officers, refusal to obey orders among the Colonial and Irish troops, and above all the ease with which British troops are induced to surrender are alleged as serious drawbacks. The opinion prevails that conquest is further off than ever. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"Some English papers are incorrigible. *The St. James's Ga-*

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zette talks glibly of sending 20,000 to 40,000 additional men to South Africa, and the Government announces that 800 are ready to go! It is simply ridiculous to pretend, as the London press does, that the British are wearing out the Boers. The reverse is the case. The British troops are worn out, while the Boers easily recuperate. It may not be prudent to predict that the Boers will drive the British into the sea; but the conditions certainly have changed much since Roberts left South Africa. The Boers are reorganized, and Kitchener no more conquers them than did Buller or Methuen. Another army as big as the first is necessary in order to exterminate the Boers. Will England risk that army? No, certainly not. Not because the British people are influenced by generosity, but because they count the cost. The war was begun in order to rob the Boers of their national existence, and the English are now themselves the victims. What is needed is a speedy peace, and unless Great Britain grants the Boers honorable autonomy, the terrible prediction will be realized that South Africa will become the grave of British power."

Little account is taken on the Continent of the efforts of those Boers who endeavor to induce their countrymen to surrender. The proclamation issued by them contains the following passage: "We have done our best, and fought to get Africa under one flag, and we have lost. Let there be no mistake about this. England has spent millions, and sacrificed thousands of lives, and no reasonable being can believe for one moment that she will now give up the fruits of victory." "The thing shows on the face of it that it was penned or dictated by Kitchener," remarks the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam); "it may not be advisable to approach the successful Boer leaders with such stuff." The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) thinks that the Boers, who were mere armed citizens, have during the war become fierce warriors, and are not likely to submit unless they are defeated. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"A kind of hopelessness has seized the British people. The countless defeats they suffer no longer rouse them to energy. They see that the war is not only not over, but that it is likely to last very long, thanks to the 'excellent strategy' of Lord Roberts. They would like to conclude peace; but whom are they to approach with a view to negotiations? What terms are to be offered? It is clear that 250,000 British troops are not enough to conquer 'a few handfuls of marauders,' as *The Times* calls them. Neither in the Transvaal nor in the Free State can British detachments leave the main body without danger of becoming gazetted as 'missing.' Kitchener has his hands full to protect the mines, and latest developments show that even in the Cape Colony the British can not assert themselves as masters."

Most continental papers still speak of the temporary conquest of South Africa as probable. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) nevertheless regards lasting British rule as altogether out of the question. In the course of a long article, the paper expresses itself in the main as follows:

Even when the Boers in the beginning were successful, we doubted that England would lose South Africa. To-day the conduct of the English has removed all doubt. The guilt is, with few exceptions, with the entire British people. Rhodes and the mine-owners no doubt did much of their dirty work for them, but the true cause of the war was British imperialism. All Africa was to be British, the Dutchman was the chief obstacle, the Dutchman had to be crushed. But the attempt has already failed. The Cape Boers will rise, even if it takes a year to rouse them, and the Republicans can easily hold out a year. When they are in need of supplies, they can help themselves to British stores.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A German View of the Waldersee-Chaffee Incident.—Few German papers regarded the protest of General Chaffee against the removal of the astronomical instruments in Peking as important enough to call for comment. One of the few is the *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten*, which says:

"As the instruments were state property, one would think that the Americans should be the last to protest, as they had confiscated 200,000 taels of the Chinese Government's money—on account of the indemnity. Moreover, it is well known that the Americans and Russians were the worst looters of public and private property. General Chaffee's letter was therefore a naive piece of impertinence, worthy of the rhodomontades of the famous Dewey, of Manila memory, and of Captain Coghlan. Chaffee, whose glory does not appear outside of the United States press, stands in no official relation to Graf Waldersee, as the Washington Government prevented that. He simply meddled with things which did not concern him."

The Germans alone, according to this paper, refrained from plundering in China.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONDUCT OF THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

MUCH comment is caused abroad by the conduct of the troops in China, the most prominent charge against them being that of inhumanity. No official notice has as yet been taken of this except in Germany, where the shooting of Chinese prisoners has been mentioned in parliament. The German Minister of War declares that the allies at first endeavored to conduct the war according to European usages; but the torture and murder of prisoners on the part of the Chinese exasperated the men, and after that no quarter was given in battle. Numerous letters relating the summary shooting of Chinamen as well as the conduct of the Chinese which occasioned the shooting are published in the German papers. The German soldiers nevertheless do not defend the brutalities which have been practised. Many German papers are irritated by the alleged fact that British correspondents magnify the misdeeds of the Germans, "altho," says the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, "the Germans come out well even in these reports, simply because their discipline is most firmly established." The British correspondents have, however, been very liberal in their censure of all the allied troops including their own. The Japanese coolies, those employed by the Japanese army as well as those engaged by others, have been guilty of many excesses, even according to Japanese accounts. The Japanese soldiers, however, have made a very favorable impression, and the following remark of the *Yorodzu Chohou* (Tokyo) appears justified in the light of European comments:

"We are very glad that the Chinese disturbances have furnished our troops an opportunity to demonstrate to the world at large that not only can they fight as well as the European soldiers, but they are not such barbarians as our enemies like to paint. Japanese history teems with the record of noble samurai, who had not the slightest fear of death on the battle-field, but were most generous to the fallen foe. 'Crush the haughty, help the weak' has been and is the motto of a true Japanese warrior."

The Russians do not deny that their Cossacks are relentless foes; but the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* thinks the stories which the English tell of Russian barbarities should be taken with a good deal of salt. More astonishing than the accusations against the troops are the charges against the missionaries, especially as these are made by so weighty an authority as Sir Robert Hart in *The Fortnightly Review*. The Manchester *Guardian* says on this point:

"No doubt the Christian missionaries will soon be active in condemning the crimes that have been committed in the name of Christianity and civilization, but it is a little humiliating that the first protest from any religious body should have come from the Buddhists in Japan. A circular of the Buddhist Church, issued from Tokyo, says: 'Instead of holding inimical feelings against the Chinese who have perpetrated so much havoc and atrocity upon the missionaries, we should endeavor to return good for evil and to supplicate a permanent blessing upon this pitiful race.' We should have liked so Christian a sentiment to have been first expressed by a Christian church."

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The most terrific arraignment of the allies that we have seen in print comes from Dr. E. J. Dillon, who accompanied the allied troops in their march to Peking, and who spent six years in Armenia investigating Turkish atrocities. He writes in *The Contemporary Review* (January) under the sarcastic title of "The Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb." All along the march to Peking, he says, it was "the same sickening story: Chinese girls and women of all ages raped first and bayoneted afterward by men whose governments were wrapping themselves up in the soft wool of Mary's little lamb." The cold-blooded massacre of three hundred coolies at the mouth of the Pei-ho River served as a typical introduction to the "orgies of bloodshed, cruelty, and lust" which attended the rescue of the legations. This peaceable community of coolies, strong in their weakness, and trusting in their character of working men who abhorred war, steered their boat landward. "In the evil hour they were espied by the Russian troops, who at that time had orders, it is said, to slay every human being who wore a pigtail. Each of the three hundred defenseless coolies at once became a target for Muscovite bullets." Fire and sword put their marks upon the entire country between the sea and Peking, declares Dr. Dillon:

"The untrampled corn was rotting in the fields, the pastures were herdless, roofless the ruins of houses, the hamlets devoid of inhabitants. In all the villages we passed the desolation was the same. Day after day, hour after hour, sometimes minute after minute, bloated corpses, pillowed on the crass ooze, drifted down the current, now getting entangled in the ropes, now caught by an obstacle near the shore. Three livid corpses were thus held fast on a little isle in midstream, and the shallows around kept me a few yards to the lee of them for not less than six hours of a scorchingly hot day. Hard by a spot named Koh So, I saw two bodies on the low-lying ledge of the shore. . . . A father and his boy of eight had been shot down in the name of civilization while holding each other's hands and praying for mercy. And there they lay, hand still holding hand, while a brown dog was slowly eating one of the arms of the father. . . . Men, women, boys, girls, and babes in arms had been shot, stabbed, and hewn to bits in this labyrinth of streets."

The culmination of the horrors was the treatment of the Chinese women. "Surely," writes Dr. Dillon, "one needs not to be puritanical or hysterical to condemn the wholesale ravishing, sometimes to death, of terrified females between the ages of six and sixty by clodhopping brutish soldiers, who misrepresent alike Christianity and civilization." He describes vividly the ravishing and bayoneting of three daughters of a Chinese of the upper class, also of the outrage of a wife and six-year-old daughter before the eyes of the husband and father. He then goes on to say:

"I knew of others whose wives and daughters hanged themselves on trees or drowned themselves in garden-wells in order to escape a much worse lot. Chinese women honestly believe that no more terrible fate could overtake them than to fall alive into the hands of Europeans and Christians. And it is to be feared that they were right. Buddhism and Confucianism have their martyrs to chastity, whose heroic feats no martyrology will ever record. Some of those obscure, but right-minded girls and women hurled themselves into the river, and, finding only three feet of water there, kept their heads under the surface until death had set his seal on the sacrifice of their life. This suicidal frenzy was catching. It sometimes spread like wildfire, and the military authorities felt bound to stop it by force. A number of soldiers, possibly with one or other of the would-be criminals among them, were sent to the rescue. And they succeeded in saving the lives of many. But they complain that some of the women were doggedly resolved to die. In the water they offered a strong and often successful resistance to the efforts of their would-be saviors. Some, having been taken out of the river safe and sound, plunged in a second time, and found a merciful end. I have spoken to some of the men who took part in the work of rescuing those faithful wives and modest daughters, and they extolled their heroism to the skies. But a large number of ill-starred women fell alive into the hands of the allied troops. I saw some of them in Peking and Tungtschau, but already dead, with frightful gashes in their breasts, or skulls smashed in, and one with a horribly mutilated body. There is a lady missionary in Peking who, in company with a female colleague, busied herself, to my knowledge, for months, in shielding Chinese women and girls from being raped by Christian and European soldiers, and the work was anything but easy, tho I have reason to believe that it has proved eminently successful. Even in the broad daylight soldiers hung about the refuge and employed various devices and tricks to get hold of the women whom they ought to have been first to protect."

Dr. Dillon declares that, as far as his observations and investigations go, "no officers or soldiers of the English or German-speaking nationalities have been guilty of these abominations against defenseless women." He also exonerates the Japanese. For all these things, he declares in conclusion, the governments of the Powers are alone to blame:

"They refuse to treat China as a civilized state, and this refusal is at the root of China's present and future calamities. No man of average honesty, who is acquainted with the masses in China, will hesitate for a second if asked to say whether China is really less civilized than each of the Powers who would fain regenerate her."

Comparing the outrages recounted in this article with those committed upon Europeans by the Boxers, the Springfield *Republican* observes:

"In view of the happenings of the past year, it almost seems a vain boast to claim for Christendom a type really nobler in its influence, in its radiating moral effect, than that which the Chinese have mothered these forty centuries. For, put to the crucial test, in a drama where the two civilizations struck fire like swords in collision, it can not be said that the younger one displayed more restraint over the brutish passions of mankind than the older one."

Some scathing comments on the general subject of European outrage in China appear in the Japanese papers, which condemn the Russian and French troops unsparingly. The Americans, English, and Germans are admitted to have behaved well. The *Maishushinsi* (Tokyo) says:

"In the matter of politics and national morality, there is no distinction between Christians and pagans. The Russians are generally supposed to be Christians and the Japanese heathens; yet in China at the present moment the Russians are committing outrages which the Japanese are even ashamed to witness. Is this the vaunted superiority of the West? O, Christianity! O Christianity! what a byword thou now art!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES INCREASE.

As a result of the recent Austrian elections the new Reichrath, which meets next month, will not differ materially in political complexion from the one which closed last June amid such riotous scenes—"the German deputies carrying loaded revolvers, the Czech members hammering saucepans and tea-trays, and the rabid Antisemites threatening to recruit a mob from the taverns of Vienna to 'teach those fellows manners.'" The same general proportion between parties has been preserved, with slight gains for the Poles and slight losses for the Social Democrats. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Speaker*, who is particularly well informed on conditions in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, declares that, in returning fewer Social Democrats, the electors of the empire have "made matters worse."

"The Social Democrats, who are the only party in the polyglot chaos of Austrian politics that can be said to stand for a political principle, have lost heavily. In Bohemia, where they were strongest, they have been routed; and as the fundamental need

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of Austria is the reformation of its parties along political instead of racial lines, the collapse of the Social Democrats, whatever the precise value of their opinions, is a disappointment that forebodes a tragedy. It means that the one party which included members of every nationality and creed has, for the moment at any rate, resolved itself into its primitive racial elements and forsaken its program of social, industrial, and economic reform to take sides in the German-Czech feud."

It will be remembered that, in June last, the Emperor Francis Joseph, in dissolving parliament, declared that unless a party or a combination of parties with a clear parliamentary majority and with enough cohesion to pass the budget and perform the regular functions of government displaced the "disgraceful strife of factions," in the next Reichsrath, he would suspend the constitution and substitute "personal rule." This, *The Speaker* correspondent declares, is at present impossible, in view of Hungarian restiveness. He thinks that the Emperor will instead promulgate a new constitution on the basis of universal suffrage. The present electoral system, we are told, was drawn up with a single eye to the maintenance of German ascendency. Yet the net result has been to wreck the whole parliamentary plan without solving one of the many pressing problems. Home rule, for each separate nationality, says this writer, is the solution of the problem. One thing, he concludes, is certain: Austria will survive the crisis as she has so many others in her history.

"An empire which has outlasted defeat by the Turks, by Frederick the Great, by the first Napoleon, and, latterly, by France and Italy and Prussia, is not an empire to crumble lightly away. In spite of surface appearances *l'appaisement*, not disruption, is the goal of the warring nationalities."

Continental journals, however, generally regard Austria as decadent and likely to fall to pieces. German papers see in this a danger to their fatherland. The decline of the Hapsburg dynasty as a national power of the first rank, declares P. Nathan in the *Nation* (Berlin), means the decline of Germany. "The disintegration and ruin of the older realm of necessity makes our Fatherland the arena for the international European struggle."

In addition to the language struggle between Czech and German, danger confronts the empire from the growing power and hostility of Hungary. In a recent speech M. Szell, Premier of Hungary, declared that the Triple Alliance is as valuable to Hungary as to Germany, and that, even if the *Ausgleich* were terminated, and the Austrian and Hungarian monarchies were separated, it would still be to the interest of all Hungarians to support the Dreibund. The press of Vienna regard this speech from a responsible minister as boding ill for the empire. Journals of such divergent views as the *Fremdenblatt* (semi-official and pan-German), the *Deutsche Zeitung* (Antisemite), and the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* (organ of the moderate Germans) agree in acknowledging that Austria must now, perforce, consider the crucial question of her relations with Hungary. The *Tageblatt* declares that commercial severance and declarations of independence are being discussed by several sections of the country as if it were a matter of merely economic concern, instead of "the greatest and most perilous political problem that the monarchy has been called upon to solve since the establishment of the dual system." The London *Outlook* says:

"The question is forcing itself upon some observers whether the name Austria-Hungary will not give place to Hungary-Austria, as one of the principal Czech newspapers of Prague declares will be the fact. . . . Hungary's ministry represents accurately the ruling element in the Hungarian parliament, while the Austrian ministry has no majority behind it in the Reichsrath, and never can be sure of support in any scheme that it indorses. The question which interests the outside public is whether this jealousy of Hungary will be sufficiently potent in influence to secure the combination of the different elements in Austria itself. At present the outlook is anything but encouraging."

Still another danger is that arising from the pan-Slavic propaganda of Russia. The proposed appointment of a Russian consul-general to Prague in Bohemia has caused considerable uneasiness in the journals of Vienna, where it is claimed that the Russian Government intends to make Prague the center of Slavic propaganda. Replying to these charges, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), in what is credited with being an inspired article, points out that Austria has sixteen consuls in Russia, while there are only four Russian consulates in the Dual Monarchy. Besides, it continues, the matter is purely one of commerce and industry, Bohemia having of late become of great importance in Russian trade enterprises. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), commenting upon this article, says: "One result of the lamentable strife of national parties in Bohemia is that the two nationalities, Czech and German, which compose the population of Prague, are in the habit of accusing each other of seeking the support of foreign powers in aid of their respective aspirations, the Germans looking to Germany and the Czechs to Russia." This journal, therefore, commends the rule of Foreign Minister Goluchowski, which does not permit any native Bohemian to serve as consul for a foreign power.

There are many reasons for believing that the Czechs will ultimately prove victorious in the language struggle, declares G. P. Gooch. We quote these reasons from an article by him in *The Westminster Review*:

"In the first place, they [Hungarians] are in a majority of about three to two, a majority, moreover, which is growing steadily greater. Secondly, they are, on the whole, a prosperous community, unlike the people of Galicia, who are fettered by their terrible poverty. Thirdly, they are making steady progress in education, Bohemia possessing, with the exception of Lower Austria (which includes Vienna), less illiteracy than any other province of the empire. Fourthly, they possess the aid of the clergy, who strongly disapprove of the alliance with Protestant Germany and sacrilegious Italy. Fifthly, the race has become almost homogeneous in feeling. The old Czechs have lost their influence, and agricultural and commercial parties which have recently been formed, professing indifference to the question of nationality, have met with scanty support. Sixthly, their German opponents are broken up into a number of parties —the Progressives, the Clericals, the Christian Socialists or anti-Semites, and the German Nationalists, led by Wolf and Schönerer, who look not to Vienna but to Berlin, and raise the cry of '*Los von Rom*' ['Away from Rome']. And, further, the average German in Bohemia shows little interest in politics. A far smaller proportion of the German electors record their votes than among the Czechs."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Was the Czar Poisoned?—According to a sensational story, credited to a Russian physician and quoted in the *Courier des Etats Unis* (New York) from *L'Echo de Paris*, no member of the court or even of the imperial family was allowed to see the Czar during his recent illness. His only attendants were the Empress and two servants. Upon his recovery, the physician who had attended him was presented with half a million rubles [about $400,000] in addition to a fine house and other gifts. This truly royal reward seems excessive for the cure of a case of typhoid, a disease which, tho serious, is usually amenable to modern therapeutics. The truth, which is openly spoken of in the court and the capital, is that the Czar was poisoned, for the third time since his accession. This time he escaped death almost by a miracle.

One of the bulletins issued during the illness gave the Czar's temperature as 35° C. [95° F.]. Such abnormally low temperatures, says *L'Echo*, never occur in typhoid, or in any disease except immediately before death. A fall of another degree would have been fatal. The most minute care is exercised in the supervision of the food destined for the imperial table. Almost all of it is brought from Belgium and Denmark in sealed vans. The kitchen servants are narrowly and skilfully watched. The poisoners are suspected, if not certainly known, and their names are mentioned in whispers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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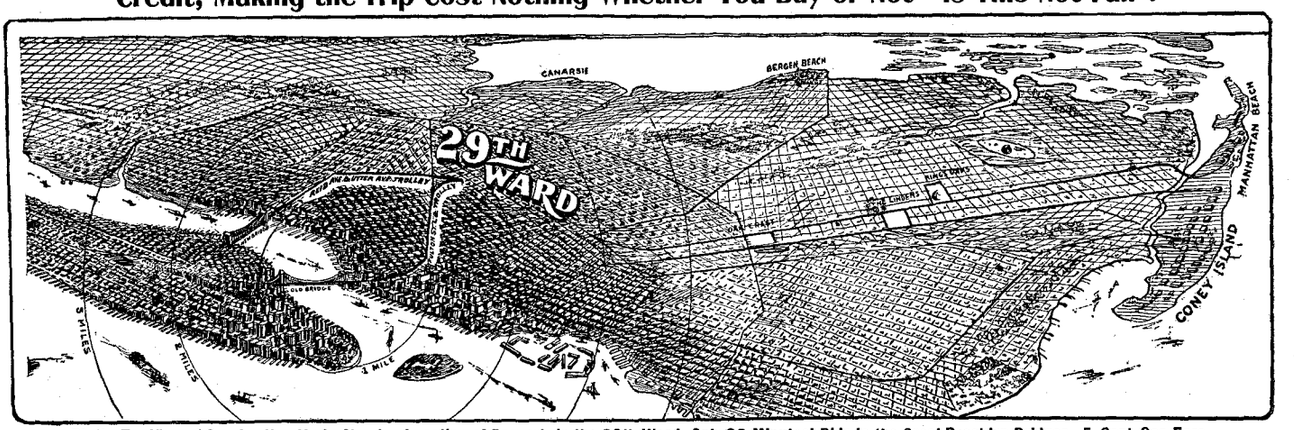

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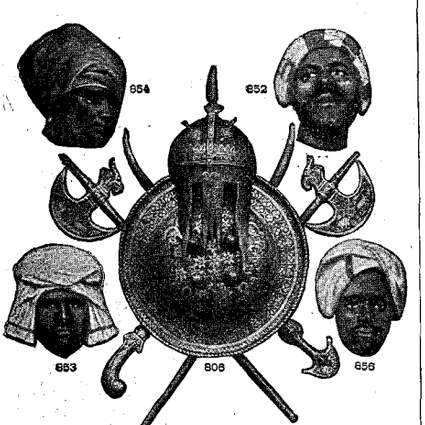

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A Ballad of Kinsmen.

By RICHARD BURTON.

Apia Bay wears a smooth, bright face
When the tropic winds are low,
But the harbor curve is a fearsome place
When the great winds rise and blow.

'Tis perilous for barks to ride
At anchor, when the surge
Comes thundering in from the sea outside
And foams on the rocky verge.

From the Western States three ships were there,
And one from the English Isle;
They came when the skies were bland and fair
And the ocean ways a smile.

But the fierce storm smote them, till they tossed
Like chips 'twixt sea and sky;
And two of the ships of the States were lost
And the other drifted nigh

The coral reefs, to death; but saw
The sturdy English ship
Out from the harbor's seething maw
Toward open water slip.

And sore they yearned to follow her
Beyond the barrier foam,
To swap their coral sepulcher
For the sea-leagues leading home;

But the ill-starred *Trenton* could not sail
Nor steam; with beams aburst,
A helpless hulk before the gale
She staggered toward the Worst.

Yet, as the English, inch by inch,
Away from the shallows drew,
The boys of the States, they did not flinch,
For they cheered the other crew.

Yea, never a soul showed the craven then,
Tho their fate was plain to see;
The doomed men waved to the luckier men
And gave them three times three.

Three times three, and the cheer rang high
Above the wind and the wave,
As the English ship strained safely by,
And the other on to her grave!

Oh, blood will tell, they were kinsmen all!
Give the gallant lads a place
On the good high-seats of the heroes' hall
To kindle our common race!

—Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*.

The Pilgrim.

By VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD.

Love, 'tis a strange and a perilous path—
I have trod this way before—
The pitiless rock and the thorn it hath,
The gloom and the closed door;
There is dawn that yearns, there is dusk that grieves—
Ay, well doth Love know all!
And the chill of doubt and the heart's bruised leaves,
And the soul's unanswered call.

Mayhap thou shalt thirst where no fountains are—
Love fareth on joy and pain!
And thy desert nights shall be void of a star—
Love's vigils are not in vain;
Ay, tho more bitter each mortal breath,
The dream it is sweet, is sweet!
Tho its day be wo and its night be death,
Thou canst not stay Love's feet,
Thou canst not stay Love's feet.

—*The Cosmopolitan* (December).

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Use the Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders. They cannot slip. Instantly released. By mail, 20 cents the pair. Catalogue of scarf holders and other novelties made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.
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RACINE HOSIERY.
AGENTS WANTED to represent the famous Racine Hosiery and Underwear. Sold direct to the consumer. We are manufacturers of the Racine Feet, new feet for old hosiery; one of the best selling agents' novelties put out in years.
Sample pair ten cents. Write for terms.
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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Family Secrets.—HE: "Bridget told Mrs. Next-door that I was a hen-pecked fool. Shall I discharge her?"

SHE: "At once! Bridget has no right to tell our family secrets to the neighbors."—*Life.*

Chivalry.—"John!" whispered the good woman in the dead of night, "there are burglars downstairs."

"You go down, dear," replied John, sleepily. "They wouldn't dare strike a woman."—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Easy Way Out.—SHE: "But my mother says that a maid should not converse with strangers."

MYNHEER VAN DER MASH: "I bow to thy mother's wisdom. Prithee, let us not be strangers!"—*Puck.*

The Ruling Passion.—FIRST ENTHUSIASTIC GOLFER: "I say, will you play another round with me on Thursday?"

SECOND ENTHUSIASTIC GOLFER: "Well, I'm booked to be married on that day—*but it can be postponed!*"—*Punch.*

The Meaning in a Squeak.—GUS DE SMYTHE: "Those new boots of yours squeak awfully; perhaps they ain't paid for yet?"

JOHNNY: "That's all nonsense. If there is anything in that, why don't my coat and vest and my trousers and my hat squeak, too?"—*Exchange.*

Echoes from the South.—Old Aunt Dinah had not been long in town, or in service as cook. One evening vanila and pistache ice-cream had been ordered for dinner, but when it made its appearance at table it was minus the pistache. Her mistress asked how it happened.

"Clar to goodness, missie, it war kind o' moldy, must have bin a long time in de tin pail, so I just scraped it off."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Lord Wolseley's Mistake.—On one occasion Lord Wolseley's zeal for the welfare of his men got the better of his discretion. Dinner was being served to the soldiers, and orderlies hurried backward and forward with steaming pails of soup. Lord Wolseley stopped one of them. The man was at attention in a moment.

"Remove the lid." No sooner said than done.

"Let me taste it."

"But, plaze yer——"

"Let me taste it, I say."

And taste it he did.

"Disgraceful! Tastes like nothing in the world but dish water."

"Plaze, yer honor," gasped the man, "and so it is."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 25.—The Boers derail an armored pilot-train by the use of dynamite, but are repulsed by Lord Kitchener's troops.

January 26.—The Boers capture a post of Dublin Fusiliers and a train with supplies; they also inflict considerable damage on a railway in the Transvaal.

January 27.—Renewed fighting takes place between Boers and British; a party of yeomanry are captured in the Western Transvaal, but subsequently released by the Boers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 21.—The illness of Queen Victoria takes a slightly favorable turn. She is joined at Osborne by the Emperor William, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Connaught.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Direct from the Factory.
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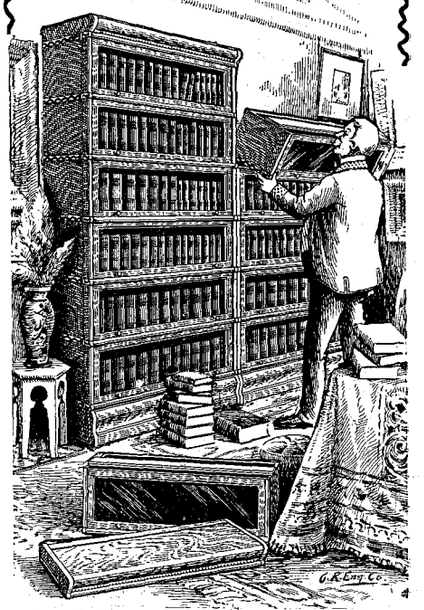
PATENTED—OTHER PATENTS PENDING.



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subject to return at our expense if not found in every particular positively the most perfect bookcase at the lowest prices *ever offered.*
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Underneath & overhead generators.
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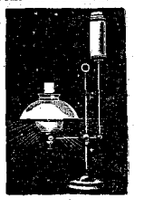
Gives Better and Brighter Light Than Electricity. Absolutely safe. No smell, no trouble. Indorsed and approved by Fire Insurance Underwriters. Made in 25 different styles. Prices from $4.00 up. They sell on sight to stores and families. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have agents who are selling 10 to 20 lamps per day.



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THE SANITARY STILL
on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. MRS. JOHN ADDISON PORTER, widow of the late Secretary to the President, writes: "I have used one of your Sanitary Stills in my home: the water distilled by it is absolutely pure and wholesome. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire pure water. The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Highest award at Paris Exposition.
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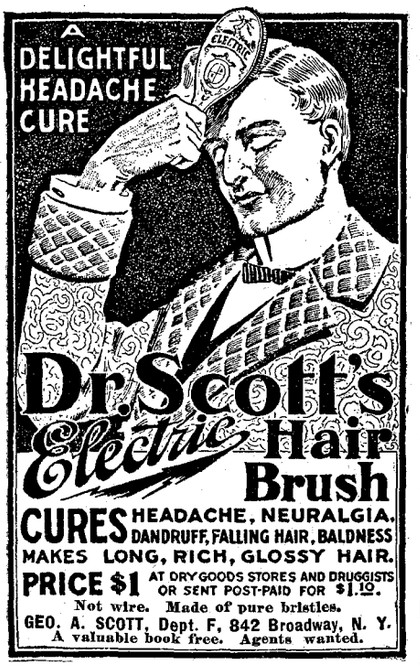

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MAKES LONG, RICH, GLOSSY HAIR.

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Not wire. Made of pure bristles.

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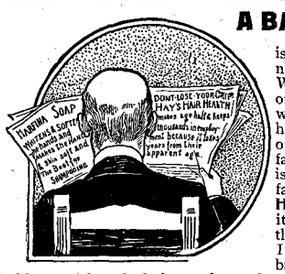
A BALD HEAD



is never handsome nor comfortable. When you look at one you sympathize with the owner, and hope to save your own from such a fate. If your hair is thin, gray or faded, **Hay's Hair Health** will restore it to its original thickness and color. *It will* prevent baldness and cover bald spots when the hair root is not destroyed.

Hay's Hair-Health

is not a dye nor a stain, but a natural restorer and tonic to beautiful hair growth, equally good for men and women.

Ask for **Hay's Hair-Health and refuse all substitutes. Large 50c. Bottles. At Leading Druggists.**

FREE BOTTLE OFFER:

H. H. H. is so remarkably satisfactory that arrangement has been made by which all readers of *The Literary Digest*, who have not tried it, may have a sample bottle sent FREE, by mail, also a book that tells how to have beautiful hair and complexion, and contains testimonials of many of the thousands who have regained beauty and youthful appearance by using **Hay's Hair-Health** and **Harfina Soap.** Cut out and send this special offer with your name and address and 4 cents to cover postage to **Dr. Philo Hay**, 229 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., and he will mail you, prepaid, a free sample bottle of **Hair-Health.** Druggists cannot supply it free.

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and your shaving will be half done. It softens the beard, prevents irritation, MAKES SHAVING EASY. Never twists or curls, is always a Brush—never a Mop. Wide open makes a thick, creamy lather with any soap. Half open rubs it in. Finest French bristles, guaranteed not to drop out. Aluminum ferrule—untarnishable and ebonoid handle.

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TROY, N. Y.

News from Venezuela is of a disquieting nature; the rebellion in the republic is reported to be spreading.

January 22.—Queen Victoria dies at Osborne Palace at 6.30 P.M., surrounded by her family. The news is telegraphed by the new King to the lord mayor of London, and posted on the bulletin board of the Mansion House by that official. *Parliament is summoned to enable* the members to take the oath of allegiance to the new King.

The Bulgarian cabinet resigns on account of internal differences.

January 23.—The new King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India goes to London from Osborne, and holds his first privy council at St. James's Palace; in his speech he assumes the name of Edward VII. and promises to be a constitutional monarch.

January 24.—The medieval ceremony of proclaiming the accession to the throne of King Edward VII. takes place in London. A great number of royalties and representatives of foreign nations are on their way to London to attend the funeral of the Queen.

President Kruger remains at Utrecht; a medical operation upon his eyes is attended with success.

January 25.—The private funeral service for the immediate family is held over the body of Queen Victoria at Osborne, and the coffin is finally sealed. A message from King Edward is received by both houses of parliament. Tributes to the Queen are paid by Arthur J. Balfour in the House of Commons; by Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, and the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords.

Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, the head of the Rothschild banking-house, dies in Frankfort.

January 26.—The preparations for Queen Victoria's funeral continue in England; the Crown Prince of Germany arrives at Osborne, whither also Lord Roberts is summoned; King Edward issues messages which are read to the army and navy of Great Britain.

The Pope issues an Encyclical condemning Socialism and commending "Christian Democracy."

Chancellor von Bülow announces in the Prussian Diet that the Government proposes to protect the interests of agriculture by raising duties.

Giuseppe Verdi, the Italian composer, dies at his home in Milan.

January 27.—Memorial services for the Queen are held in practically all the churches throughout the British empire.

Emperor William receives from King Edward the sword of a field marshal of the British army.

Great suffering from famine is reported in Shan-Se province, China.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 21.—*Senate:* The nomination of James S. Harlan as attorney-general for Porto Rico is confirmed.

January 22.—The Senate and the House of Representatives adopt resolutions of sympathy in connection with the death of Queen Victoria.

January 25.—*Senate:* A message is received from the President transmitting a report of the Taft Commission, and recommending legislation in the interest of the Filipinos.

House: The conference report on the army re-

Pears'

soap responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling.

It is the finest toilet soap in all the world.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts stores of sell it, especially druggists.

THE HUMAN HAIR Its Care and Preservation. By J. R. STITSON, M. Sc. A scientific study of the causes and prevention of falling hair and baldness. Cloth, 232 pages, $1.25. Booksellers or C.O.D., express prepaid. Circulars for stamp. Maple Publishing Co., 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

YOU would like the lamp-chimneys that do not amuse themselves by popping at inconvenient times, wouldn't you?

A chimney ought not to break any more than a tumbler. A tumbler breaks when it tumbles.

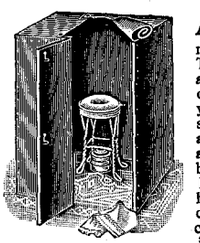
Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass"—they don't break from heat, not one in a hundred; a chimney lasts for years sometimes.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Turkish Baths

For 3 Cents



A RACINE folding bath cabinet gives you a Turkish bath room *at home. At a cost* of three cents, you get all the possible benefit of any vapor or hot air bath. These baths taken regularly insure health vigor and, cleanliness. They clear the complexion; they cure colds. And no other treatment is so widely employed by the best physicians in the cure of most chronic diseases.

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We use the best material money can buy. Every man in our employ is "an artist in his line." The work comes as near perfection as human ingenuity can make it.

We have no agents, we sell direct to consumer; we deliver free; we warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have but one price. Our pamphlet, "All About Good Razors," will be mailed to any address upon request.

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organization bill is adopted, and the naval appropriation bill is passed.

January 26.—*House:* A delegation from Buffalo asks government aid for the coming Pan-American Exposition; Secretary Gage submits a full statement of the indebtedness incurred by the annexation of Hawaii, requesting an appropriation of over $3,000,000.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 21.—Prof. Elisha Gray, an inventor of the telephone, dies at Newtonville, Mass.

January 22.—The President sends a message of condolence to the new King of England; the flag at the executive mansion and in many parts of the country is half-masted in honor of the dead Queen.

The following United States Senators are elected: Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; J. W. Bailey, Texas; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina; Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois; Knute Nelson and Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; J. R. Burton, Kansas; and James H. Berry, Arkansas.

January 23.—Fire breaks out in the business district of Montreal, destroying the Board of Trade building and about $2,500,000 worth of property.

January 24.—It is announced that the Government will preserve a neutral attitude in regard to the asphalt dispute in Venezuela, leaving the rival companies to settle their differences in the courts.

January 25.—The President receives a message from King Edward VII. expressing gratitude to the American people for the sympathy manifested on the death of Queen Victoria.

January 26.—Secretary Long signs contracts for two armored cruisers, to cost upward of $7,500,000.

January 27.—The part of the Taft Philippine commission relating to the friars is made public; in it Judge Taft discusses all phases of the religious problem in the Philippines.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 21.—*Porto Rico:* A report on Porto Rican conditions is made to the Interior department, showing the possibilities of development of the island.

January 22.—The Porto Rican House authorizes the island treasurer to float a loan of $3,000,000 in this country and Europe, to be used to relieve agricultural depression.

January 24.—*Philippines:* General MacArthur orders the deportation to this country of an

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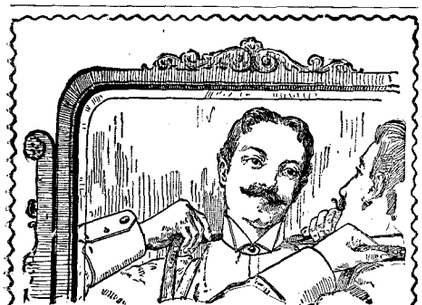

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No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

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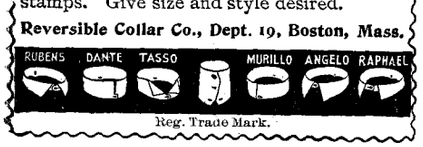

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A MERITED SUCCESS.
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Each intervening year has been one of steady, natural growth, an irrefutable testimonial of its merit. And each succeeding year has also seen the sterling qualities which characterized the early models still further emphasized by improvement in movement, reduction in size, and the enhancing of its appearance, until the 1901 model is a most accurate and reliable timepiece, conventional in size and handsome in appearance. "The watch for the millions."
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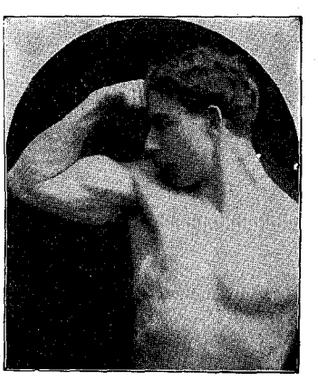

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. . . and revitalizes the whole body . . .

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SOLD ONLY IN A YELLOW BOX—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers. Send for free booklet "Tooth Truths."

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is the best oil that fifty years of continued scientific research has produced. By the process now employed the oil is kept from contact with the atmosphere from the beginning of the process of manufacture until it is safely corked up in bottles, thus preventing contamination of any kind and excluding all impurities.

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Schieffelin & Co., New York.

offending American editor, who accused the captain of the port of Manila of fraudulent practises.

January 25.—*Cuba:* The full draft of the Cuban constitution, as prepared by the committee to present to the Havana convention, is made public.

January 27.—Governor Wood informs the tobacco exporters that the Washington Government has allowed his petition for a 50-per-cent. reduction in the exportation tax.

A delegation of Cubans from the provinces ask General Wood to permit cockfighting on the island.

January 27.—*Philippines:* Upward of 50,000 Filipinos, it is reported, have sworn allegiance to the United States in Iloilo province, Panay.

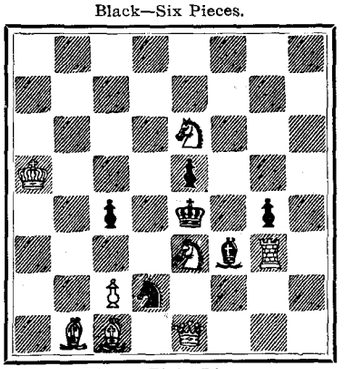
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 533.

Reichelm calls this a "Half-Nelson."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

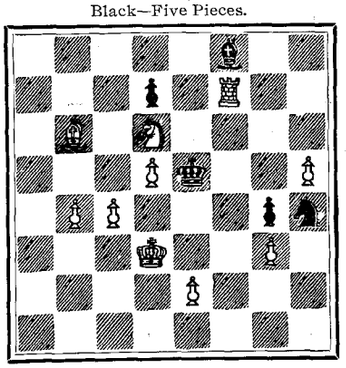
White mates in two moves.

Problem 534.

A Prize-Winner.

By J. VAN DYK.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 530.

1. B—Kt 5 / Kt—K 3
2. Q—Q 5, ch / K x Q (must)
3. B—B 6, mate

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.....	Kt—Kt 3	Q—R 8, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
Kt—K sq	P x Kt	
	.....	Kt—B 5, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	K—Q 4 or Kt—B 6	
	.....	Kt—Q 2, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	Any other	
.....	Kt—B 4	Kt mates
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
Kt—R 4	Any	
.....	Q x Kt ch	B—B 4, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
Kt—B 7	K—Q 4 (must)	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; Prof. J. H. Riddick, Jr., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; F. E. Reid, New York City; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; Dr. M. F. Eastwood, Claremont, Can.; G. W. and Miss W. Hill, McLeansboro, Ill.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.

Comments: "Quite ingenious in conception and construction"—I. W. B.; "The second move in main variation constitutes a sort of double 'Indian,' while the Kt—K sq variation introduces the 'Bristol' theme. Tho the alternate Kt mate is a blemish, still the fine after-play far offsets this"—H. W. B.; "Don't like it much, as it's full of duals"—M. M.; "A great deal in it and all that deal is fine"—A. K.; "With the exception of the Kt—K sq continuation, which is good, it doesn't strike my fancy"—G. D.; "The time-honored position of the Queen's sacrifice may be excused for the several close 'tries,' where the nicest accuracy in the defense is called for. Not brilliant, but with more finish than appears at first"—W. R. C.; "Very good"—W. J. L.; "The pretty-near keys, B—K 2 and Kt—Kt 7 make this a troublesome problem"—O. C. B.; "Have been solving problems for twenty years but this puzzled me"—D. G. H.

This composition is the first problem in the new Swiss Chess-magazine, *The Schweizerische Schachzeitung*, edited by Herren Bachmann and Pestolozzi, Zurich, and Dr. Schaud, Schaffhausen. The author is not careful to provide against duals and mate on second move, blemishes which the purist of the English school can not overlook; but there is a great deal of fine work in this problem. One of its most interesting and meritorious features is the manner in which the author replies to B—K 2. Very many solvers, some of them almost experts, sent variations beginning with 1 B—K 2, which seem to exhaust Black's defense; but not one found the *only* move.

In addition to those reported, T. H., and S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., got 527 (January 5).

"Chess-Openings."

In a lecture, recently delivered in Chicago, on Chess-openings, Mr. Pillsbury said that, in modern practice among the great masters only two openings—the Ruy Lopez and the Queen's Pawn—are considered to retain the advantage of the first move for any length of time. He believed that the Berlin defense of the Ruy Lopez was the best. Of the Petroff defense, which he brought into practise again in the St. Petersburg tournament several years ago, he does not now entertain as good an opinion as he did then. He believes if White continues with 3 P-Q 4 the advantage remains with

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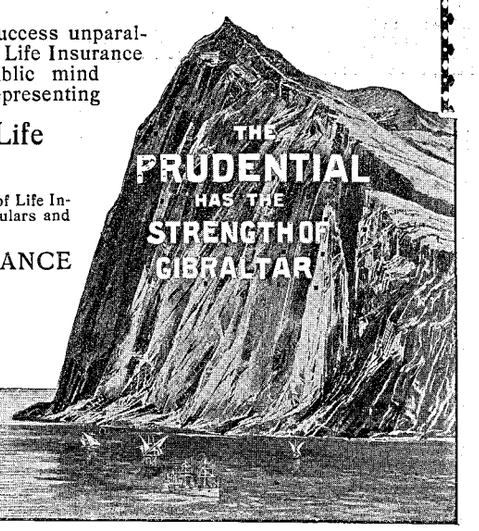

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the attack, and for that reason he has abandoned it. He agrees entirely with the principles laid down in Lasker's "Common Sense in Chess," and says every great master must necessarily do so. Against the Evans' Gambit he recommends Lasker's defense or the refusal of the gambit. In either case the defense should obtain a better game.

He also holds that the Falkbeer Counter Gambit against the King's Gambit should yield the second player the superior, or at least equal, game. He dwelt at length on "the waiting move," claiming there should be no such thing in a correct game of Chess. Should a player at any time make an indifferent move like P R 3, simply because he knows of nothing better, there is an admission of weakness in his game. On the other hand if such a move is made with the preconceived plan of making a general advance in the pawn formation, it is then a sign of strength. He is of the opinion that between even players in serious games the attack, with accurate play, should win about two games in ten, the others resulting in draws.

The Rice Gambit.

To test the soundness of the Rice Gambit, a game was recently played by Lasker and Rice (White) and Maroczy and Hoffer (Black).

Rice Gambit.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 R—K 4	B—K 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	17 P x B	Kt—B 7
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	18 P x P ch	K—Q sq
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	19 Q—R 5 ch	K—B sq
5 Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	20 B—K 6 ch	K—Kt 2
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	21 B—R 3	Kt x R
7 P x P	B—Q 3	22 P x B	Kt—R 3
8 Castles	B x Kt	23 P—R 4	K R—Q sq
9 R—K sq	Q—K 2	24 Kt—K 4	P—Kt 5
10 P—B 3	P—Kt 6	25 P—K 6	Q—B 3
11 P—Q 4	Kt—Kt 5	26 Q—K B 5	R x Kt
12 Kt—Q 2	Q x P	27 B x P	Q—Q sq
13 Kt—B 3	Q—R 3	28 R—K B sq	R—B 5
14 Q—R 4 ch	P—B 3	29 B—K 3	Q—Q 6
15 Q—R 3	P—Kt 4	30 Q—B 3	Resigns.

White's 8th move allowing Black to capture the Kt is the move that makes the gambit. Notice the apparently strong attack Black got on his 12th move.

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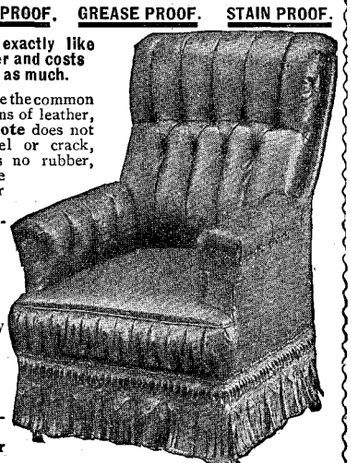

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A NEW Remarkable Invention.

Time and again in these columns attention has been called to the dangers of drinking unpurified water, and that no water should be used for drinking purposes until it has first been purified.

Statistics show that 250,000 deaths, over 500,000 cases of dyspepsia, stomach, bowel, kidney, bladder, heart and blood diseases, all kinds of fevers, typhoid, yellow, scarlet—malaria and kindred diseases are caused annually by unpurified drinking water.

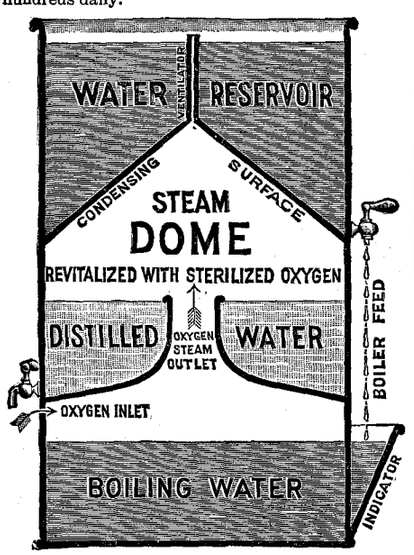
Is it any wonder there is sickness, affliction, and premature death on every hand when wells, cisterns, hydrants and streams are polluted with sewage, drains, surface water, decayed animal and vegetable matter, lime and other health-wrecking minerals, alkali, fever and disease germs, etc.?

A genius of Ohio has invented a new device known as the Puritan Water-Still that is proving a blessing to thousands of users. It is a plain, simple, heavy sheet-metal device, which, placed over the kitchen stove, purifies the foulest water by a new process of distillation, removing all impurities, mud, lime, health-wrecking minerals, fever and disease germs, etc, and furnishes plenty of pure, distilled water for family use—clear, soft, sparkling, delicious to the taste, absolutely pure and safe.

That millions will be sold is the foregone conclusion. No man or woman can in this day and age but realize the absolute necessity of purifying all drinking-water before using.

THOUSANDS A WEEK.

This invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the United States; the capacity of the manufacturers has been tested to the utmost, the demand being so enormous—orders aggregating hundreds daily.



From the thousands of letters received by the makers, it is plain to be seen the world is hungry for pure distilled water, that may be drunk without fear or reproach. Some of these letters give a vivid picture of water as we get it, and below are a few extracts that show the wonderful benefit derived from distilled water.

Rev. Park O. Herbert, a man above reproach, pastor Christian Church at Burlington, Kans., writes: "I consider the Puritan a blessing to humanity, a necessity in every family, and hope to live to see it in use in every home in the land. It certainly is a most important invention, as it produces absolutely pure, delicious drinking-water for my family of four persons from water which before distillation was unfit for drinking purposes."

Frank W. Johnson says: "For five years past I suffered from kidney and bladder troubles, little thinking it was caused by our drinking-water. I spent about $100 doctoring, receiving but little benefit. Since I received the Puritan and drink only distilled water I have felt like a new man. My kidney and bladder troubles are no more and I have not had a pain or ache for nine weeks."

Mrs. J. R. Stacey says: "Our hydrant water is muddy. The children and my husband were sick so much I thought it must be the water. I got one of your Stills and now we all drink distilled water. It is delicious. Have had no sickness, and the children are doing fine on it."

A prominent physician, Dr. Lilly, says: "Thank God, every family can now have pure water, purified by distillation. It is truly 'the elixir of life.' Will prolong life, prevent old age, almost every disease, and save doctor bills."

Miss Lulu Wilson says: "Our well and cistern water, when distilled, is perfectly lovely. Cured father's rheumatism and kidney trouble."

James Pilcher says: "Out here in the alkali country your Puritan Still is just what everybody needs. This water seems to dry up our insides, harden our bones, and causes almost every disease. Even the horses die of kidney disease, and we are all thin. Distillation removes all the alkali and impurities, turns this water into a pure, delicious drink, palatable and satisfying. I would not take $50 for my Puritan."

Fred D. Hale, D.D., pastor Third Baptist Church, Owensboro, Ky., writes: "Have received the Puritan Still. Perfectly delighted with the water we get from it. Seldom have I ever invested $5 the profits on which have been greater or results more satisfactory. It furnishes not only clear, sparkling, but absolutely pure drinking water for my family of nine, and I consider its use a great preventive of disease, and believe it should be in every home in the land."

Dr. R. W. Thomas: "Filtering is like perfuming sewer gas. Distilled water is the only water to drink with perfect safety."

Dr. L. M. Walley: "The death rate in this neighborhood from typhoid, heart, kidney, bowel troubles and other diseases is alarmingly large. Our impure water supply is the cause. I advised every one of my families to obtain a Puritan, not only as a protection from disease, but because I believe distilled water is the only water that young or old should touch."

Other remarkable cases are those of Emma Edmonds, who was cured of dyspepsia and stomach troubles of six years' standing; Ralph Curry, an old war veteran of '61, who was cured of dysentery and bowel troubles contracted during the war. Also Mrs. Margaret A. Thompson, who suffered for years with liver and heart troubles and was entirely cured by drinking large quantities of distilled water.

Austin Flint, M.D., New York City, highly recommends distilled water, as also does Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M.D., who says: "To insure a permanently smooth and brilliant complexion, use only distilled water. The skin and hair of babies and children are as delicate as silk and should never be touched with hard water. It keeps the blood pure, the bowel regular, prevents colic, cramps, etc."

The Ralston Health Club says: "Well water is, at its best, a hastener of the ills that flesh is heir to. We can prove that all typhoids, nearly all malarial, contagious, and organic diseases, are due to the water we drink. There is no doubt that distilled water is the best medicine that can enter the system."

Dr. R. N. Tooker, Chicago: "For flushing the kidneys, stimulating the sluggish liver, eliminating waste matter from the system, pure distilled water furnishes the long sought desideratum."

C. P. Cathcart, M.D., Kansas City, Mo., says: "Distilled water is a powerful solvent, and at the same time a delightful drink; prevents disease; cures rheumatism by dissolving the acid crystals."

James H. Jackson, M.D., physician in-chief of the Sanitarium, Dansville, N. Y., says: "The purest water in New York State is inferior to distilled water."

The Syracuse *Clinic*, Sept. 1, 1899, says: "Thousands are using distilled water free from bacteria or earthy salts, with delight and profit. Properly distilled and aerated it is delicious."

Dr. David H. Reeder, of Chicago, says: "Now, as we have learned that pure distilled water is one of the most powerful solvents, is not man wise when he decides to follow the example of the Creator and distill for himself a supply of water that cannot be contaminated with soil or disease germs, and provide himself with a safeguard against both disease and old age?"

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This was owing to her lack of vitality because of improper food.

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